The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

NO. 28

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Republican campaign cry—Rum! Rats! and Rice.

Thurman and his old red bandanna will carry Indiana.

Tariff is a tax; a vote for Harrison means heavier taxes, dearer food and clothing and free rum. Which do you want?

The Democratic party favors low taxes cheap food and clothing: The Republican party heavier taxes on food and clothing and free rum.

The morning Patriot has been greatly enlarged. The Patriot is one of our favorite dailies and is the earliest to reach our county.

Tariff is a tax; high tariff means high taxes on the necessaries of life; a vote for Harrison means higher taxes for the poor and free rum. Don't forget this.

The Republican party is a free trade party. It is in favor of free whisky, free tobacco, free bogus butter and importation of pauper labor for the benefit of protected capital. That's the kind of free trade the Republican party favors.

Show us the stiffest kind of a high protective tariff Republican and we will show you a man who will buy everything he needs where he can buy it cheapest--whether it be in England, Africa or America. That is, he is practically a free trader.

Allegheny county Democrats are jubilant. A Republican has flopped to Cleveland. Charles F. Knight, of the North Side, who has been a life-long Republican, has declared for the Democratic ticket. The position of the party on the tariff question he says, has brought him to the fold. He favors the Democratic idea of lower tax on food and clothing.

Last week Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, gave a decision in the tax collector case He declared the act of 1885 providing for the election of tax collectors, unconstitutional. The case was brought up by County Solicitor Fred M. Ott, who took exceptions to the bond of the tax collector for Susquehanna township. This decision replaces the appointive power in the hands of the Commissioners

And still they are coming over in favor of low taxes. In Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. C. S. Haseltine, Wm. Widdicomb, G. M. Lemon and Joseph Martin announced they will vote for Cleveland. They have been staunch Republicans, and have stood high in social and political circles. Widdicomb was the Republican candidate for mayor six years ago. They say they cannot stand the Republican platform, and have great admiration for President Cleveland's business administration. The announcement made by these gentlemen has greatly agitated the Republican politicians.

The annual strike among the workes in the iron mills has come again, and 100,000 men are thrown out of employment, so we are informed, and all the mills are closed. The yearly recurrence of this state of affairs is a mystery to many; but it is simple enough. Work in the iron mills is almost unendurable in the very hot months, and the men are always glad of a pretext to quit. The employers are always glad to give them a pretext, and use the time in cleaning out furnaces and repairing. It is only a roundabout away of declaring a two months' vacation.

The G. O. P. which for years has been trying to pose as the great morality movement finds itself in another difficulty. But a short time ago in order to catch a portion of the temperance vote in this state and in the city of Philadelphia they antagonized the liquor interests. In the state a high license bill was passed and signed, by the Republican legislature and Gov. Beaver.

In Philadelphia as a last hope of electing a republican sheriff the cry of morality was raised to catch the drifting temperance vote and gain the day. This scheme was an insult to the temperance people and its result was a signal failure.

These same pretending guardians of society, and moral advocates come before the people as the representatives of the same Republican morality party and advocate the most pernicious measures: *free rum free whisky*, and high taxes on food and the necessaries of life. Oh, the inconsistency and mockery of these moral reformers.

A REPUBLICAN WOOLEN MANUFACTURER FOR TARIFF REFORM

Benjamin C. Potts, the republican woolen manufacturer of Media, this state, in spite of the influence brought to bear upon him, will argue the tariff question with Judge Broomall this week. Mr. Potts, who formerly was a republican, has been converted to the democratic party by its position on the tariff. He believes in the admission of raw materials, duty free; and being a manufacturer of woolen articles will base his arguments purely upon practical knowledge obtained as such.

Judge Broomall is one of the ablest republican speakers in that section of the state and will devote his efforts to sustaining the republican idea of a high tariff. As has already been stated Mr. Potts challenged Judge Broomall to debate the tariff question, and immediately an effort was made by influential republicans "to shut him up." People who are interested in the reduction of the oppressive tariff duties and have the welfare of the country at heart are to be silenced by monopolists, and Mr. Potts will explain why, as a republican, he is in favor of the democratic doctrine on the subject of the tariff.

STILL COMING OVER.

Owen G. Lovejoy, of Princeton, Ill., a son of the Owen Lovejoy of anti-slavery fame, who has never voted a democratic ticket, is now an open and avowed supporter of Cleveland and Thurman and of the democratic revenue reform policy.

"The Brooklyn Republican Club since its formation," says the Eagle, "has conferred the honor of presiding over its deliberations on four gentlemen, namely, the Hon. Seth Low, Mr. Horace E. Deming, Mr. William H. Nichols and Mr. William H. Williams. Two of the four Messrs. Deming and Nichols, are cordial and outspoken advocates of President Cleveland's re-election. Ex-Mayor Low, a life-long republican, has formally announced his opposition to the Chicago ticket.

William Weihe, of Pittsburg, who has been announced as a convert to Harrison, has written a letter in which he denies the statement and adds that his friends need have no fear that he will join the republican party. Mr. Weihe is president of the Amalgamated Association of iron and steel workers.

In Indiana, the Evansville Post, a German Republican paper, and the Daily Bulletin, the official Republican paper of Randolph county, are out in opposition to General Harrison.

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR FOR CLEVELAND.

The latest accession to the ranks of tariff reform is Judge Frank T. Reid, a leading republican and the republican nominee for governor of Tennessee four years ago, when the republican ticket received the largest vote it ever received in Tennessee. In reply to the question, "Is it true that you intend to support Mr. Cleveland in the pending presidential campaign?" the judge answered in the affirmative. "Will you take the stump to explain your allegiance to the republican party?" "Whether I shall take the stump during this canvass will depend on circumstances," replied Judge Reid. "I still believe in the creed of the republican party, with the exception that I no longer believe in the doctrine of a protective tariff, and as that is the distinctive, if not the sole, issue in the present canvass I think it my duty to vote against the party that maintains it."

FREE WHISKEY OR FREE WOOL?

Which shall it be, voters, free whiskey or free wool?—free whiskey or free sugar?—free whiskey or free lumber?

The issue is made up to be decided in November—which will ye have? The republican party hrough its national convention declares for free rum, and the voters are asked to ratify its decision in favor of taking the tax off whiskey, and letting the price down to thirty cents a gallon.

Rum! We all know what rum is and the harm it does. We all know how it debauches men, young and old, and the misery it causes. What does the republican party care for this? Nothing! To win the election, it would "wear the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in."

While the republican party declares for free rum, that men may get drunk cheaply, it calls for a high tax on wool, an article that enters into the consumption of every family in the land, and especially the family of the laboring man. Cheap rum and dear woolen goods This is the cry of the republican party, and, if it wins, will be the corner of its administrative policy. Which will ye have, voters? Cheap rum that your sons may the more easily become drunkards, or cheaper clothing to cover their bodies? The democrats are for free wool—the republicans for free whiskey.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

WOOL NOW ON THE FREE LIST.

A TEST VOTE ON THE MILLS BILL SHOWS A LARGE MAJORITY.

Washington, July 16.—The house in committee of the whole resumed the debate on the tariff this morning. The free wool clause was discussed till 1 p. m., and then by a vote of 102 yeas to 120 noes, the house refused to strike wool from the free list. October 1, 1888, was fixed as the date on which the free wool section should go into effect. The discussion of the woolen schedule was continued and after a slight change in the carpet and carpeting clauses the woolen schedule was finished and January 1, 1889, fixed as the date on which it should go into effect. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Foran, of Ohio, were the only democrats voting in the affirmative, while Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the negative. This finished the woolen schedule. The amendment excluding convict made goods was rejected. On motion of Mr. Mills the amendment was adopted, fixing October 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of the taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff, shall go into effect. Pending the vote on Mr. Sowden's amendment, abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples peaches and other fruits, the house adjourned.

The senate to day passed the house joint resolution electing General Hartranft one of the managers of the national soldier's home to fill a vacancy. The bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to General George Rogers Clark, in the city of Louisville was also passed after which Senator Pugh in open executive session spoke in favor of the fisheries treaty, and Senator Chandler opposed it. Two vetoed pension bills were referred, and the senate bill for an adjustment of the claims of laborers under the eight hour law was discussed without action.

MR. MILLS MUCH PLEASED.

Washington, July 15.—Mr. Mills is well pleased with the unexpected progress made with the tariff bill to-day. He now believes its consideration can be finished within two days. It is the present intention to defer taking the final vote until Saturday.

DEFECTION AGAINST HARRISON.

The sense of disappointment among Republicans of Evansville, Ind., over Harrison's nomination cannot be concealed, and many are so impudent and outspoken as to declare their determination to remain away from the polls. This indignation, while not general, is nevertheless sufficiently positive to arouse some alarm among local leaders. The most prominent defections so far are two Republican newspapers in this city, the Indiana *Post* (German) and the *Daily Bulletin*. The *Post* is a representative organ of the German people, and will antagonize Harrison on account of temperance views.

The *Bulletin* is the county organ of the Republicans, and an indignant leader this afternoon declares that Harrison's nomination was wholly unexpected and fell like a wet blanket upon Republicans of southern Indiana. It then says "the probabilities are that he will be beaten in his own State by 10,000 votes."

These defections are supplemented by many individual ones, some on account of the candidate, and others on account of the unyielding tariff plank of the platform. The entire absence of enthusiasm and no attempt at a ratification are additional evidences of the disgruntled state of feeling.

CONVERTED TO CLEVELAND.

Charles F. Knight, of Allegheny, will cast his first Democratic vote for Cleveland and Thurman this fall. The position of the party on the tariff question has brought him to the fold. Mr. Knight is a member of Carpenters' union No. 211, of Allegheny, and has represented that body in the Carpenters' council ever since its organization. He is a well known writer on labor topics. Like all sensible men, Mr. Knight has good reasons for his change to the democratic faith. In expressing them to a reporter, he said: "I believe that the tariff gives the manufacturer a legal right to tax all consumers, while at the same time it gives the laboring consumer no means to get back the tribute he pays to his lord and master. Labor has no protection. I believe, further, that no government has the right to tax one class to benefit another, and as the present tariff accomplishes that, I am opposed to it. I am in favor of the Mills bill as a step in the right direction."

That veteran Democratic war horse J. H. Holt, of Snowshoe, announces himself as a candidate for assembly, in another colum of REPORTER.

The Philadelphia *Press* has gained its libel suit. The London *Times* has also gained its libel suit.

THE TWO FARMERS.

A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF HOW THE TARIFF DEALS WITH THEM.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in the small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple, and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony, Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and both were getting rich.

One day Farmer Simple said to his boys, (and he had four of them,) "I have been thinking it would be better for us to grow our own corn and save the cattle we now give for it. We shall then have plenty of work and be more independent."

"Father," said John, "I think we should have harder work and get less for it."

"How so," said Simple.

"A good cow is worth $24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel. For one cow we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the labor it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard land. For those two cows neighbor Grub will give us 60 bushels."

"Never mind," said the old gentleman, "I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors. I am in favor of 'home industry.'"

"So am I, Father," said John, "but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub, we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land as we can raise with the same labor on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle."

"I don't know how it is," said Simple, "but I am favor of '*home industry*,' and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home."

"Why don't you give Mr. Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn, which would be better."

"How, you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for a thing?"

"You might as well do it *voluntarily* as to get the Legislature to *compel* you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it come in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of government."

"How you talk, John," said the old man; "but I am in favor of home industry, anyhow."

So he petitioned the legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him $1.20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn of his neighbor at that high price than to raise it.

Says John to his father one day, "don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?"

"How so?" said Simple, "I see no such thing."

"When corn was 80 cents a bushel two cows at $24 each would buy 60 bushels. Now, when corn is $1.20 a bushel, it takes three cows at $24 to pay for 60 bushels."

"*That is because the tax is not high enough*," said Simple, "*I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves.*"

Sure enough, he got the legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy it of his neighbor at all. His best pasture lands were plowed up to raise corn upon, the number of his cattle greatly reduced, and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the same good price; for neighbor Grub, not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers for it at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple and his boys had plenty of "home industry," and "well protected," too, but instead of getting richer every year, as formerly under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children.

Farmer Simple was a HIGH TARIFF MAN.

SCOTT ON THE SITUATION.

Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, was one of the prominent Democrats who viewed the meeting of the Republican national committee from a distance. When asked what he thought of the situation Mr. Scott quickly replied:

"Situation? I don't know anything about the situation. I only know about the result. We're going to have a walk-over," he added, with emphesis, "a walk-over. This hurrah here is all fuss and feathers; had just as well pack up and get out, for all practical purposes. We shall have a walk-over."

——Go to D. A. Boozer for light and heavy flynets.

GREAT SENSATION IN CHICAGO.

REVENGEFUL ANARCHIST PLOTS UNEARTHED IN THAT CITY.

Chicago, July 17.—By bold, timely action, Inspector Bonfield this morning probably saved the lives of himself and Judges Gary and Grinnell. In a small frame house in the vicinity of Ashland avenue, and Thirty-third street were found twelve dynamite bombs, a revolver and a knife, and as the owner of the articles stepped to the sidewalk, he was arrested by Bonfield in person and taken to the police station. Two other arrests were made later. When questioned as to what the prisoners intended to do; Inspector Bonfield confined himself to saying:

"There was a conspiracy of long standing, and it was about to be put into execution. They intended to use the dynamite on Judge Gary, Judge Grinnel and myself."

The chief prisoner is an old time anarchist and was prominent in the schemes of Haymarket times.

The officers next went to a house some distance away which it is supposed was No. 3016 Quinn street. Here two other arrests were made and all three taken to the Central station.

About twenty determined murderers were in the conspiracy, and they were, at a certain hour after midnight to night, to be at the homes of Grinnell, Gary, Bonfield, Frank Walker, General Stiles and others prominent in the prosecution of the anarchists. Dynamite was to be placed beneath the houses of these, and the powerful explosive was to be touched off simultaneously. The board of trade was to be blown to the sky at the same time and a wdolesale reign of terror inaugurated.

THREE MORE DISGUSTED REPUBLICANS.

A dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, dated Golconda, Ill., July 13, says: The republican anti-reform resolutions seems to have stuck in the throats of many republicans in Southern Illinois. This is notably the case with W. S. Morris and Major A. P. Pierce, both prominent and influential republicans of this place, and the latter chairman of the twentieth Illinois republican congressional committee. The former in a speech at a picnic in Massac county, Ill., several days ago, gave his views regarding the Chicago platform in a forcible manner and said that he could never stand upon such.

Colonel John H. Ward, a prominent republicans who has been identified with that party ever since its organization, has announced that he will vote for Cleveland.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN AWGES.

LET WORKINGMEN PASTE THIS IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from one and one-half to twice as much work as the average European workman.—William M. Evart's report as Secretary of State in the Hayes administration, May 17, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—Jas. G. Blaine, report as Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, June 25 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarret, now demagoging for "protection," testified under oath before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers) are on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this *condition of things is simply the result of organiztionsa among the workingmen;* in other words, that were there no organizations, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January, when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron Company's Works which had thrown out the Amalgamated,) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as forty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which simply brought them to a rate of wages *practically lower than that paid in England.*"

A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR OIL AND GAS.

After expending $8,000 drilling a test well for gas and oil at Druys Run, Clinton county, the work has been abandoned at a depth of 3,885 feet. The well is one of the deepest in the United States

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers, Liver Pill's," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true.

BELLEFONTE CITIZENS ALARMED.

Bellefonte, July 17.—For several years this town has suffered from incendiary fires and the citizens have become greatly alarmed and indignant. Fully 500 of the most influential residents of the town assembled in the Court house last night to take action in the matter. They passed a series of resolutions demanding the Town Couhcil to increase the police force; to put on a night patrol, to appoint a vigilance committee of ten, to be known to the Chief Burgess, of which he shall be chairman; to organize an efficient and more throrough fire protection service; to appoint a chief and two assistants, and make provision for paying volunteer firemen while on duty and to test the present apparatus, and if found insufficient, to purchase more.

Half the inhabitants of the town are afraid to go to bed at night, while all are in a continual state of dread. Detectives are at work.

JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

FOURTH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Woomer, Taylor twp.
Theo Hutchinson, Rush twp.
Wm H Tibbins, College.
W W Moyer Bellefonte.
Jeremiah Kelley, Benner twp.
Emanuel Sahroyer, Boggs twp.
Emanuel Peters, College twp.
D M Stewart, Burnside twp.
Thomas W Fisher, Union twp.
Lo.ry Shope, Boggs twp.
Curtin C Taylor, Spring twp.
Michael D Duck, Potter twp.
Cornelius Dale, College twp.
P S Meyer, Haines twp.
J H Lytle, Ferguson twp.
H E Duck, Millheim boro.
H D Yerger, Bellefonte.
Thomas Dunkle, Walker twp.
J Green Irvin, College twp.
A H Hosterman, Haines twp.
George Hastings, Benner twp.
Q A Daniels, Bellefonte.
John C Hicklin, Snow Shoe.
Wm R Krise, Gregg twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John Biddle, Patton twp.
Wm Poorman, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Mattern, Halfmoon,
W L Kurtz, Centre Hall.
Charles Murray, Philipsburg.
C P Faulkner, Philipsburg.
Wm Masden, Howard twp.
A P Lose, Gregg twp.
Wm Kaup, College twp.
J A Moyer, Miles twp.
Sidney Miller, Spring twp.
John Griffith, Spring twp.
Lewis Rossman, Gregg twp.
Elmer Ross, Ferguson twp.
George W McGaffee, Philipsburg.
A J Gardner, Howard boro.
J A Crider, Boggs twp.
Daniel Robb, Liberty twp.
J B Creamer, Miles twp.
A C Iddings, Boggs twp.
George Weaver, Curtin twp.
R F Hunter, Benner twp.
J D Long, Gregg twp.
Leon Mothersbaug, Harris twp.
Mitchel Watson, Snow Shoe twp.
George Semser, Union twp.
J A Lockens, Philipsburg.
Wm Thompson, Sr. College twp.
S T Askey Snow shoe.
Wm Gettig, Potter twp.
Wm Irwin, Huston twp.
Austin Gramley, Miles twp.
Grant Davidson, Union twp.
John Marks, Worth twp.
Jacob Crotzer, Liberty twp.
W H Goss, Ferguson twp.
G H Bower, Penn twp.
G M Keister, Haines twp.
James Irwin: Snow Shoe.
Uriah Reifsnyder, Millheim.
Henry Lytle, Halfmoon twp.
J G Meyer, Haines twp.
John Spicher, Potter twp.
C M Sellers, Patton twp.
Wm Hutton, Rush twp.
J W Keller, Harris twp.
George Sweeney, Potter twp.
Close McClintic, Marion twp.

——Ice cream every day and evening at Murray's ice cream parlors.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Maj. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

LOST!—$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2-story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale: Sale at 2 p. m, THE HEIRS.

——Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial. 3m

MARKETS.

Wheat has dropped to 86 cents in the eastern market. We would advise the farmers not to sell, for the present, at these figures, chances are for a rise,

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats	$ 35
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

None Like Jesus.

"Unto you therefore which believe, He is precious."—1 Pet. 2 : 7.

WE had for many years in this country commercial depression. What was the matter with the stores? With the harvests? With the people? Lack of faith! Money enough, goods enough, skilful brains enough, industrious hands enough, but no faith. Now what damages the commercial world, damages the spiritual.

OUR GREAT LACK

is faith. That is the hinge on which eternity turns. The Bible says we are saved by faith. "O," says some one in the audience, "I have faith. I believe that Christ came down to save the world." I reply that in worldly matters, when you have faith you always act upon it. For instance, if I could show you a business operation by which you could make five thousand dollars, you would immediately go into it. You would prove your faith in what I tell you by your prompt and immediate action. Now, if what you call faith in Christ has led you to surrender your entire nature to Jesus and to corresponding action in your life, it is genuine faith, and if it has not, it is not faith at all.

There are some things which I believe with the head. Then there are other things which I believe with the heart. And then there are other things which I believe both with the head and heart. I believe, for instance, that Cromwell lived. That is a matter of the head. Then there are other things which I believe wtth the heart and not with the head. That is, I have no especial reason for believing them, and yet I want to believe them, and the wish is the father to the expectation. But there is a very great difference between that which we believe about ourselves, and that which we believe about others. For instance, you remember not a great while ago there was

A DISASTER IN PENNSYLVANIA,

amid the mines; there was an explosion amid the damps, and many lives were lost. In the morning you picked up your newspaper, and saw that there had been a great disaster in Pennsylvania. You said: "Ah, what a sad thing this is; how many lives lost! O, what sorrow!" Then you read a little further on. There had been an almost miraculous effort to get those men, out, and a few had been saved. "O," you said, "what a brave thing, what a grand thing that was! How well it was done!" Then you folded the paper up, and sat down to your morning repast. Your appetite had not been interfered with, and during that day, perhaps, you thought only two or three times of the disaster.

But suppose you and I had been in the mine, and the dying had been all around us, and we had heard the pick-axes just above us as they were trying to work their way down, and after a while we saw the light, and then the life-bucket let down through the shaft, and, suffocated and half dead, we had just strength enough to throw ourselves over into it, and had been hauled out into the light. Then what an appreciation we would have had of the agony and the darkness beneath, and the joy of deliverance. That is the difference between believing a thing about others and believing it about ourselves.

We keep up the Bible and read that Christ came to save the world. "That was beautiful," you say; "a fine specimen of self-denial. That was very grand indeed." But suppose it is found that we ourselves were down

IN THE MINE OF SIN

and in the darkness, and Christ stretched down His arm of mercy through the gloom and lifted us out of the pit, and set our feet on the Rock of Ages, and put a new song into our mouth: O, then it is a matter of handclapping; it is a matter of congratulation; it is a matter of deep emotions. Which kind of faith have you, my brother?

It is faith that makes a Christian, and it is the proportion of faith that makes the difference between Christians. What was it that lifted Paul and Luther and Payson and Doddridge above the ordinary level of Christian character? It was the simplicity, the brilliancy, the power, and the splendor of their faith. O, that we had more of it! God give us more faith to preach and more faith to hear. "Lord, we believe; help Thou our unbelief!" "To you which believe, He is precious."

First: I remark Christ is precious to the believer,

AS A SAVIOUR FROM SIN.

A man says: "To whom are you talking? I am one of the most respectable men in this neighborhood; do you call me a sinner?" Yes! "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." You say: "How do you know anything about my heart?" I know that about it, for God announces it in His Work; and what God says is always right. When a mam becomes a Christian, people say: "That man sets himself above us." O, no! Instead of setting himself up, he throws himself down. He cries out: "I was lost once, but now I see. I prostrate myself at the foot of the cross of the Saviour's mercy."

What a grand thing it is to feel that all the bad words I have ever uttered, and all the bad deeds I have done, and all the bad thoughts that have gone through my mind, are as though they had never been, for the sake of what Christ has done. You know there is a difference in stains. Some can be washed out by water, but others require a chemical preparation. The sin of the heart is so black and indelible a mark that no human application can cleanse it, while the blood of Jesus Christ can wash it out for ever, O, the infinite, the

OMNIPOTENT CHEMISTRY

of this glorious gospel! Some man says: "I believe all that. I believe God has forgiven the most of my sins, but there is one sin I cannot forget." What is it? I do not want to know what it is, but I take the responsibility of saying that God will forgive it as willingly as any other sin.

"O'er sins like mountains for their size,
The seas of sovereign grace expand,
The seas of sovereign grace arise."

There was a very good man, about seventy-five years of age, that once said: "I believe that God has forgiven me, but there was one sin which I committed when I was about twenty years of age that

I NEVER FORGAVE MYSELF

for, and I can't feel happy when I think of it." He said that one sin sometimes came over his heart, and blotted out all his hope of heaven. Why, he lacked in faith. The grace that can forgive a small sin can forgive a large sin. Mighty to save! Mighty to save! Who is the God like unto our God, that pardoneth iniquity? O, what Jesus is to the soul that believes in Him! The soul looks up into Christ's face, and says: "To what extend wilt Thou forgive me?" And Jesus looks back into his face, and says: "To the uttermost." The soul says: "Will it never be brought up again?" "Never," says Christ. "Won't it be brought up again in Judgment Day?" "No," says Christ, "never in the Judgment Day." What bread is to the hungry, what harbor is to the bestormed, what light is to the blind, what liberty is to the captive, that, and more than that, is Christ to the man who trusts Him.

Just try to get Christ away from that Christian. Put on that man the thumb-screw. Twist it until the bones crack. Put that foot into the iron boot of persecution until it is mashed to a pulp. Stretch that man on the rack of the inquisition, and, louder than all the uproar of the persecutors, you will hear his voice like the voice of Alexander Le Croix above the crackling faggots as he cried out: "O, Jesus! O, my blessed Jesus! O, divine Jesus! who would not die for Thee?"

Again: I remark that Christ is precious to the believer,

AS A FRIEND.

You have commercial friends and you have family friends. To the commercial friend you go when you have business troubles. You can look back to some day—it may have been ten or twelve years ago—when, if you had not that friend, you would have been entirely overthrown in business. But I want to tell you this morning of Jesus, *the best business friend* a man ever had, He can pull you out of the worst perplexities. There are people in this audience who have got in the habit of putting down all their worldly troubles at the feet of Jesus. Why, Christ meets the business man on the street and says: "O, business man, I know all thy troubles. I will be with thee. I will see thee through." Look out how you try to corner or trample on a man who is backed up by the Lord God Almighty! Look out how you trample on him!

O, there is a financier that many of our business men have not found out. Christ owns all the boards of trade, all the insurance companies, and all the banking houses. They say that the Vanderbilts own the railroads; but Christ owns the Vanderbilts and the railroads, and all the plottings of stock gamblers shall be put to confusion, and God with His little finger shall wipe out their infamous projects. How often it has been that we have seen men gather up riches by fraud, in a pyramid of strength and beauty, and the Lord came and blew on it and it was gone; while there are those here to-day who, if they could speak out in this assemblage, or dared to speak out, would say: "The best friend I had in 1837; the best friend I had in 1857; the best friend I had at the opening of the war; the best friend I ever had—has been the Lord Jesus Christ. I would rather give up all other friends than this one." But we have also

FAMILY FRIENDS.

They come in when we have sickness in the household. Perhaps they say nothing; but they sit down and they weep as the light goes out from the bright eyes, and the white petals of the lily are scattered in the blast of death. They watch through the long night by the dying couch, and then, when the spirit has gone, soothe you with great comfort. They say: "Don't cry. Jesus pities you. All is well. You will meet the lost one again." Then, when your son went off, breaking your heart, did they not come and put the story in the very best shape, and prophesy the return of the prodigal? Were they not in your house when the birth angel flapped its wings over your dwelling? And they have been there at the baptisms and at the weddings. Family friends! But I have to tell you that Christ is the best family friend. O, blessed is that cradle over which Jesus bends! Blessed is that nursery where Jesus walks! Blessed is that sick brow from which Jesus wipes the dampness! Blessed is that table where Jesus breaks the bread! Blessed is that grave where Jesus stands with his scarred feet on the upturned sod, saying: "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live!" Have you a babe in the house? put it into the arms of

THE GREAT CHILD-LOVER.

Is there a sick one in the house? Think of Him who said, "Damsel, arise." Are you afraid you will come to want? Think of Him who fed the five thousand. Is there a little one in your house that you are afraid will be blind or deaf or lame? Think of Him who touched the blinded eye, and snatched back the boy from epileptic convulsion. Oh, he is the best friend. Look over your family friends to-day, and find another that can be compared to Him. When we want our friends, they are sometimes out of town. Christ is in town. We find that some will stick to us in prosperity who will not in adversity. But Christ comes through darkest night, and amid ghastliest sorrow, and accross roughest sea to comfort you.

There are men and women here who would have been dead twenty years ago but for Jesus. They have gone through trial enough to exhaust ten times their physical strength. Their property went, their health went, their families were scattered. God only knows what they suffered. They are an amazement to themselves that they have been able to stand it. They look at their once happy home, surrounded by all comfort.

Gone! They think of the time when they used to rise strong in the morning, and walk vigorously down the street, and had experienced a health they thought inexhaustible. Gone! Everything gone but Jesus.

HE HAS PITIED THEM.

His eye has watched them. His omnipotence has defended them. Yes. He has been with them. They have gone through disaster, and He was a pillar of fire by night. They have gone across stormy Galilee, but Christ had his foot on the neck of the storm. They felt the waves of trouble coming up around them gradually, and they began to climb into the strong rock of God's defence, and then they sang, as they looked over the waters, "God is our refuge and strength, an ever-present help in time of trouble; therefore we will not fear though the earth be removed, though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof.

The other day there was *a sailor who came into the Bethel* in New York, and said: "My lads (he was standing among sailors), I don't know what's the matter of me. I used to hear a good deal about religion, and about Jesus Christ. I don't know that I have any religion, or that I know anything much about Christ; but when I was in mid-Atlantic I looked up one day through the rigging, and there seemed to come light through my soul. I have felt different ever since, and I love those that I once hated, and I feel a joy I can't tell you. I really don't know what is the matter of me." A rough sailor got up, and said, "My lad, I know what's the matter of you. You have found Jesus. It is enough to make any man happy."

"His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too."

I remark again: Christ is precious to the believer, as

A FINAL DELIVERER.

You and I must after awhile get out of this world. Here and there one perhaps may come on to eighty, to ninety years of age, but your common sense tells you that the next twenty-five years will land the majority of this audience in eternity. The next ten years will thin out a great many of these family circles. This day may do the work for some of us. Now why do I say this? To scare you? No; but just as I would stand in your office, if I were a business man, and you where a business man, and talk over risks. You do not consider it cowardly to talk in you store over temporal risks. Is it base in us this morning to talk a little while over the risks of the soul, that are for eternity?

In every congregation Death has the last year been doing a great deal of work. Where is your father? Where is your mother? Your child? Your brother? Your sister? O, cruel does Death seem to be! Will he pluck every flower? Will he poison every fountain? Will he put black on every door-knob? Will he snap every heart-string? Can I keep nothing? Are there no charmed weapons with which to go out and contend against him? Give me some keen sword, sharpened in God's armory, with which I may stab him through. Give me some battle-axe that I may clutch it, and hew him from helmet to sandal. Thank God, thank God, that he that rideth on the pale horse hath more than a match in Him who rideth on the white horse, St. John heard the contest, the pawing of the steeds, the rush, the battle-cry, the onset, until the pale horse came down on his haunches, and his rider bit the dust, while Christ, the conqueror, with uplifted voice declared it: "O death, I will be thy plague; O grave, I will be thy destruction." The sepulchre is

A LIGHTED CASTLE

on the shore of heavenly seas, and sentinal angels walk up and down at the door to guard it. The dust and the dampness of the grave are only the spray of the white surf of celestial seas, and the long breathing of the dying Christian, that you call his gasping, is only the long inhalation of the air of heaven. O, bless God for what Christ is to the Christian soul, here and hereafter!

I heard a man say, some time ago, that they never laugh in heaven. I do not know where he got his authority for that. I think they do laugh in heaven. When victors come home, do we not laugh? When fortunes are won in a day, do we not laugh? After we have been ten or fifteen years away from our friends, and we greet them again, do we not laugh? Yes,

WE WILL LAUGH IN HEAVEN.

Not hollow laughter nor meaningless laughter, but a full, round, clear, deep, resonant outbreak of eternal gladness. Oh, the glee of that moment when we first see Jesus! I think we will take the first two or three years in heaven to look at Jesus; and if, in ten thousand years, there should be a moment when the doxology paused, ten thousand souls would cry out: "Sing! Sing!" and when the cry was, "What shall we sing?" the answer would be, "Jesus! Jesus!" Oh, you may have all the crowns in heaven! I do not care so much about them. You may have all the robes in heaven; I do not care so much about them. You may have all the sceptres in heaven; I do dot care so much about them. You may have all the thrones in heaven; I do not care so much about them. But give me Jesus—that is enough heaven for me. Oh, Jesus! I long to see Thee, thou "chief among ten thousand, the One altogether lovely."

There may be some here who have come, hardly knowing why they come. Perhaps it was as in Paul's time—you have come to hear what this babbler sayeth; but I am glad to meet you face to face, and to strike hands with you in one earnest talk about your deathless spirit. Do you know, my friend that this world is not good enough for you? It cheats. It fades. It dies. You are immortal. I see it in the deathless spirit looking out from your eye. It is a mighty spirit. It is an immortal spirit. It beats against the window of the cage. I come out to feed it. During the past week the world has been trying to feed it with husks. I come out this morning to feed it with that bread of which if a man eat he will never hunger.

WHAT HAS THE WORLD DONE

for you? Has it not bruised you? Has it not betrayed you? Has it not maltreated you? Look me in the eye, immortal man, and tell me if that is not so. And yet, will you trust it? Oh! I wish that you could forget me, the weak and sinful man—that I might vanish from your sight this morning, and that Jesus might come in! Aye, He comes here this morning to plead for your soul—comes in all covered with the wounds of Calvary. He says, "O, immortal man! I died for thee. I pity thee. I come to save thee. With these hands, torn and crushed, I will lift thee up into pleasures that never die." Who will reject—who will drive Him back?

When Christ was slain on the cross, they had a cross, and they had nails, and they had hammers. You crucify by your sin, O impenitent soul! the Lord Jesus Christ. Here is a cross; but where are the nails? Where are the hammers? "Ah," says some one rejecting Christ, some one standing a long way off, "I will furnish the nails. I don't believe in that Jesus. I will furnish the nails." Now we have the nails, who will furnish the hammers? "Ah," says some heard heart, "I will furnish the hammers. We have no spears? "Ah," says some one long in the habit of sin and rejection of Christ's mercy, "I will furnish them." Now we have all the instruments: the cross, the nails the hammers, the spears: and the crucifixion goes on. Oh, the darkness! Oh, the pang! Oh. the tears! Oh, the death! "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world!" Lord Jesus

HELP THAT MAN.

He sits far back to-day. He does not like to come forward. He feels strange in a religious assemblage. He thinks perhaps we do not want him. O Jesus, take that trembling hand. Put thine ear to that agitated heart, and hear how it beats. O, lift the iron gate of that prison-house, and let that man go free.

Lord Jesus, help that woman. She is a wanderer. No tears can she weep. See Lord Jesus, that polluted soul, see that blistered foot! No church for her. No good cheer for her. No hope for her. Lord Jesus, go to that soul. Thou wilt not stone her. Let the red-hot chain, that burns to the bone till the bloody ichor hisses in the heat, snap at Thy touch. O, have mercy on Mary Magdalene!

Lord Jesus, help that young man! He took money out of his employer's till. Didst Thou see it? The clerks were all gone. The lights were down. The shutters were up. Didst Thou see it? O, let him not fall into the pit. Rememberest Thou not his mother's prayers? She can pray for him no more. Lord Jesus, touch him on the shoulder. Touch him on the heart. Lord, save that young man! There are many young men here.

I GOT A LETTER

from one of them who is probably here to-day, and I shall have no other opportunity of answering that letter. You say you believe in me O, do you believe in Jesus? I cannot save you, my dear brother. Christ can. He wants and waits to save you, and He comes to-day to save you. Will you have Him? I do not know what our young men do without Christ—how they get on amid all the temptations and trials to which they are subjected. O, young men, come to Christ to-day, and put your soul and your interest for this life, and for the next, into His keeping. In olden times, you know, a cup-bearer would bring wine or water to the king, who would drink it, first tasting it himself, showing that there was no poison in it, then passing it to the king, who would drink it. The highest honor I ask is that I may be cup-bearer to-day to your soul. I bring you this water of everlasting life. I have been drinking of it. There is no poison in it. It has never done me any harm. It will do you no harm. O, drink it, and live forever. And let that aged man put his head down on the staff, and let that poor widowed soul bury her worried face in her handkerchief, and these little children fold the hands in prayer, while we commend you to Him who was wounded for your transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities; for to you which believe, He is precious.

Method of English Railroads.

Last summer a Hartford lady, who was on her way home from a foreign tour, bought two first class tickets for Liverpool at the Euston street station in London and took the train for that city. When a few miles out from London she tore up some old papers and threw them from the window, and carelessly tossed out her two tickets also, which represented a cost of nearly $15. Soon the guard came around and called for the tickets. She explained the situation and was permitted to go on, but just before reaching Liverpool was required to pay the fare as if she had had no tickets, though the guard gave her a certificate that she had made such a payment, and why it had been necessary.

With this she went to the superintendent of the company in Liverpool, and he said that he would have the case investigated, and, if it proved that two such tickets had been sold at the Euston station and had not been taken up he would refund the money. He asked her to call again in three or four days. She explained that she would sail for home in two hours, and then he took her address and she left, thinking that was probably the end of the matter. Within a few days, however, she has received from the London and Northwestern office a lettter inclosing a post-office order for the amount paid for the two tickets.

Under its admirable system of accounting the company had traced the two tickets, proved their sale, and learned that they had not been taken up, and had then refunded one of the two payments which the travelers had had to pay for their journey. There is something suggestive in this for the American railway managers.

It is said that small cast iron ornaments that have been broken may be soldered by cleaning the surfaces to be united of all impurities, then rubbing them with a brass wire brush till they are covered with the brass. These surfaces can then be tinned and soldered as readily as brass articles.

A Hannibal, Mo., man claims to have seen a leopard walking on the railroad track near that city the other day.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1888.

Free Gifts for the Tabernacle.

LESSON TEXT.

(Exod. 35 : 20-29. Memory verses, 21-22.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 : 7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Honored.*

Lesson Outline:
1. By Willing Hearts, vs. 20, 21, 29.
2. By Costly Offerings, vs. 22-24, 27, 28.
3. By Skilled Service, vs. 25, 26.

GOLDEN TEXT: *God loveth a cheerful giver.*—2 Cor. 9 : 7.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Exod. 35 : 20-29. Covenant relations honored.
T.—Exod. 34 : 29-35. A messenger of the covenant.
W.—Exod. 35 : 1-19. A tabernacle to be built.
T.—Exod. 35 : 30-35; 36 : 1-7. The tabernacle begun.
F.—1 Chron. 29 : 1-9. Offerings for the temple.
S.—1 Chron. 29 : 10-25. Joy in generosity.
S.—2 Cor. 9 : 1-15. Cheerful giving.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. HONORED BY WILLING HEARTS.

I. Command:

The work, which the Lord had commanded (29).
Moreover thou shalt make the tabernacle (Exod. 26 : 1).
Make all that the Lord hath commanded; the tabernacle (Exod. 35 : 10, 11).
All that the Lord commanded Moses, so did they (Exod. 39 : 32).
Thus did Moses: according to all that the Lord commanded (Exod. 40 : 16).

II. Willingness:

They came,....made willing (21).
Of every man whose heart maketh him willing ye shall take (Exod. 25 : 2).
Whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring (Exod. 35 : 5).
The people rejoiced, for that they offered willingly (1 Chron. 29 : 9).
God loveth a cheerful giver (2 Cor. 9:7).

III. Unanimity:

The children of Israel brought;.... every man and woman (29).
The people had a mind to work (Neh. 4 : 6).
These all with one accord continued (Acts 1 : 14).
Be of the same mind (Rom. 12 : 16).
With one soul striving for the faith (Phil. 1 : 27).

1. "Every one whose heart stirred him up." (1) The unstirred life; (2) The stirring heart; (3) The stirred life.
2. "Every one....brought the Lord's offering." (1) Willing givers; (2) Generous gifts; (3) Exalted aims; (4) Stupendous results.
3. "For....the tent,....the service, ...and for the holy garments." (1) Large necessities; (2) Broad views; (3) Ample gifts.

II. HONORED BY COSTLY OFFERINGS.

I. Adornments:

They....brought brooches, and earrings,....all jewels of gold (22).
Ask,....jewels of silver, and jewels of gold (Exod. 3 : 22).
They asked of the Egyptians jewels of silver (Exod. 12 : 35).
The Lord's oblation,....jewels of gold, ...earrings, and armlets (Num. 31 : 50).
They with whom precious stones were found gave them (1 Chron. 29 : 8).

II. Necessities:

Silver and brass,....acacia wood for the work (24).
Ye shall take of them; gold, and silver, and brass,....and acacia wood (Exod. 25 : 3-5).
Let him bring;....gold, and silver, and brass (Exod. 35 : 5).
I have prepared....gold,....silver,.... brass,....iron,....wood (1 Chron. 29 : 2).
Honour the Lord with thy substance (Prov. 3 : 9).

III. Supplies:

The spice, and the oil; for the light, ...and for the sweet incense (28).
Ye shall take of them;....oil for the lights, spices (Exod. 25 : 3-6).
Let him bring;....oil;——and spices (Exod. 35 : 5-8).
They brought in....the dedicated things faithfully (2 Chron. 31 : 12).
Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse (Mal. 3 : 10).

1. "They came, both men and women, ...and brought brooches, and earrings." Israel's generosity: (1) Spontaneous; (2) Universal; (3) Self-denying; (4) God-honoring; (5) Soul-elevating.
2. "For any work of the service." (1) Variety in work; (2) Unity in service; (3) Equality in obligation.
3. "For the light, and for the anointing oil, and for the sweet incense." (1) An existing sanctuary; (2) A prescribed service; (3) An essential supply.

III. HONORED BY SKILLED SERVICE.

I. Wise Hearts:

Women that were wise hearted (25).
Wise hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit (Exod. 28 : 3).
In whose heart the Lord had put wisdom (Exod. 36 : 2).
Lo, I have given the a wise and an understanding heart (1 Kings 3 : 12).
The wise in heart shall be called prudent (Prov. 16 : 21).

II. Active Hands:

The women....did spin with their hands (25).
With one of his hands wrought,....the other held his weapon (Neh. 4 : 17).
She worketh willingly with her hands (Prov. 31 : 13).
Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might (Eccl. 9 : 10).
We toil, working with our own hands (1 Cor. 4 : 12),

III. Valuable Results:

They had spun, the blue, and the purple,....and the fine linen (25).
Thus was finished all the work of the tabernacle (Exod. 39 : 32).
Through wisdom is an house builded (Prov. 24 : 3).
His hands shall also finish it (Zech. 4 : 9).
As a wise master-builder I laid a foundation (1 Cor. 3 : 10).

1. "The women that were wise hearted did spin,....and brought." Woman's work: (1) Begotten in wisdom; (2) Accomplished by effort; (3) Dedicated to God.
2. "The blue, and the purple, the scarlet, and the fine linen." (1) Varied needs for the same tabernacle; (2) Varied efforts by the same workers; (3) Varied results for the same God.
3. "Whose heart stirred them up in wisdom." (1) The stirring power—the heart; (2) The stirred people—Israel; (3) The sphere of stirring—wisdom.—Stirred (1) By the heart; (2) In Wisdom; (3 For good.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY.

Pleases God (2 Cor. 7 : 9; Heb. 13 : 16).
God remembers (Heb. 6 : 10).
Christ set the example (2 Cor. 8 : 9).
Characterizes saints (Psa. 112 : 9; Isa. 32 : 8).
Profitless without love (1 Cor. 13 : 3).
Stimulates others (2 Cor. 9 : 2).
Labor to exercise it (Acts 20 : 35; Eph. 4 : 28).
Blessed those who exercise it (Psa. 41 : 1; Prov. 22 : 9).
Encouraged by promises (Prov. 11 : 25; Eccl. 11 : 1, 2; Isa. 58 : 10).
Encouraged by exhortations (Luke 3 : 11; 11 : 41; 1 Tim. 6 : 17, 18).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The day after the manifestation of the Lord, recounted in the last lesson, Moses went to the top of the mount, taking with him two new tables of stone (Exod. 34 : 1-4.) The Lord proclaims to him again his own mercy and justice (vs. 5-7), to which Moses responds with a new appeal for the divine presence with his people (vs. 8, 9). The answer is a renewed statement of the convenant relation, with various promises, threatenings and precepts, all designed to emphasize the peculiar relation of the people to their God (vs. 10-27).

The second stay upon the mount was of the same length as the first (v. 28). On the return to the camp, the face of Moses was seen to reflect the divine glory, causing fear to the beholders (vs. 29, 30). Verses 31-35 tell how Moses veiled his face, the Revised Version (in v. 33) agreeing with the Septuagint and with Paul (2 Cor. 3) showing that the veil was put on after, not during, the talking with the people. This indicates that the purpose was not to prevent them from seeing the reflected glory, but to hide its evanescence.

Exodus 35 opens with a repetition of the command to hallow the Sabbath. Then follow (vs. 4-19) directions for carrying out the injunctions previously given (Exod. 25 : 2-7) respecting the free-will offerings "for the work of the tent of meeting, and for all the service thereof, and for the holy garments." The lesson tells of the response.

There is nothing in this narrative, as it stands, that is not entirely consistent with all that is known of the people and of the times referred to. Egyptian monuments of that day and earlier show that metal-working was then a well-known art. and the gold and silver ornaments which have been preserved from those times evidence great skill on the part of artisans in their line. Moreover, to the preset day the common people of Egypt, Arabia. and Syria, are quite likely to be adorned with gold and silver coins, as well as with armlets and anklets, nose-rings, ear-rings, and finger-rings, carrying their chief personal possessions in such forms as these.

The place was the camp on the plain near Sinai; the offerings were probably brought to the temporary sanctuary.

As was mentioned a year ago, the precise site of this mountain of God's presence has been much in dispute. Several site shave been advocated by different scholars. Chief among these are Mount Serbal and Jebel Moosa (or the Mountain of Moses). The latter site has the bulk of traditions in its favor; and it seems to many modern travelers, including Robinson, Palmer, and Stanley, to best fulfill the conditions of the Bible narrative.

Jebel Moosa is an extended mountain block, some two miles in length by one mile in breadth. Numerous peaks and summits rise above the crater-like basin, which forms a plain within its encircling fringe. Here it may be that on the first visit of Moses to the mountain top, the elders waited while Moses went up into the summit above. Ras Safsafeh is a peak at the north-western sweep of the Jebel Moosa block; and this peak overlooks the extended plain of Er-Rahah, where the people of Israel may have been gathered in sight of the mountain. That plain, indeed, stretches up to the very base of the mountain, where the protecting bounds may have been set. On this plain, probably, the temporary tent of meeting, or the sanctuary which preceded the tabernacle, was pitched. Moreover, there is an opening, or cleft, in Ras Safsafeh, midway between the crater-like basin and the highest peak, whence the words of the covenant may have been spoken directly to the people below.

The time of the incidents of this lesson was shortly after the second descent from the mount, about three months after the arrival at Sinai, in the sixth month of the first year in the wilderness.

An elastic mucilage is made as follows: To 20 parts of alcohol add one part of salicylic acid 3 parts of soft soap and 3 parts of glycerine. Shake well, and then, add a mucilage made of 93 parts of gum arabic and 180 parts of water. This is said to keep well and to be thoroughly elastic.

Sylvia Dubois of New Jersey is 120 years old and not yet tired of living.

Miss Angota Frances Ramsey is making a new translation of "Herodotus."

HOUSEHOLD.

TO BOTTLE RASPBERRIES.—Take the quantity of berries desired—they should be as sound and free as possible—and having freed them from all bugs or other insects, put them into wide-mouthed bottles and pour over them enough sirup to cover them. (This sirup should be made as follows: Take a quart of water and whisk up with it a teaspoonful of the white of egg, adding three pounds of sugar and boil until clear.) After covering the berries with the sirup, cork the bottles and tie the corks down securely. Then place the bottles in a deep pan and pourin enough cold water to cover all but the necks. Set the pan on the fire, and just as the water comes to the boiling point remove the pan where it may simmer for ten or fifteen minutes, then take it off the fire and let it stand, without disturbing the bottles, till the water is quite cold. Then examine the corks again to see that they are still tight. when they may be sealed with wax and set away in your storeroom till wanted.

Raspberries may also be bottled without boiling, by taking equal quantities of sugar and bruised fruit and placing them in alternate layers in bottles, which are afterwards to be hermetically sealed; but this method is hardly to be commended, for the reason that the fruit is very apt to ferment.

TO PRESERVE CRAB APPLES.—Sort your apples and the perfect ones put by themselves, trim the stem (leaving about an inch on the apple) and scrape off the blossom end, wash them, put in a porcelain or other preserve kettle, cover with water, cook until you can run a straw through, skim out and weigh; to each pound take a pound of sugar and a cup of water, boil and skim, put in the apples and boil until clear, skim out, boil the sirup a few minutes, then pour over the apples. The water the apples were boiled in first measures, and to each pint put a pound of white sugar, boil an hour, and it makes a beautiful jelly. Cut the worm holes and other bad places from the poor apples, boil and jam through a colander, adding sugar same weight, and cooking until thick.

PINEAPPLE PUDDING.—Line a deep and buttered pudding dish with slices of sponge cake, slice some pineapple in very thin slices and put it into the dish cover a layer of pineapple with a layer of cake, and so on until the dish is full; scatter sugar plentifully over the pineapple; the top layer of cake should be moistened with water and have sugar scattered over it. If you are the happy possessor of a pudding dish with an earthen cover, put this over the pudding, otherwise cover it with a dinner plate and bake slowly for an hour and three-quarters. The cover or plate should be buttered.

ADJUSTABLE BOOK COVER.—A piece of velvet or satin is cut the required size. The edges are neatly and tightly turned and cut, and are feather stitched or sewed by machine, as suits the fancy; eyelet holes are made and a ribbon passed through and tied to hold the cover in position. On the outside of the cover may be worked imitation of hinges in cross stitch, and in the middle of the upper side a monogram. A cover made after this design is adjustable to many sizes of books. Gray linen covers of the same style will be found very suitable for children's books.

TOMATO SALAD WITH WATER CRESS.—Take equal parts of peeled sliced tomatoes and water cress, and dress each in a separate bowl with salt, white pepper, a dash of cayenne, oil and vinegar. Let the dressing reach thoroughly all the vegetables, and after each bowl has stood for five minutes mix them well together and let the combination stand for a few moments before serving. The tomatoes being rather flat and the cress sharp, each supplies what the other needs. If pains are taken the result is delicious.

PRESERVED QUINCES.—Use the orange quinces. Wipe, pare, quarter and remove all the core and the hard part under the core. Take an equal weight of sugar. Cover the quinces with cold water. Let them come slowly to a boil. Skin and when nearly soft put one quarter of the sugar on the top, but do not stir. When this boils add another part of the sugar and continue until all the sugar is in the kettle, Let them boil slowly until the color you like, either light or dark.

CANNED FRUITS.—Put the prepared fruit in a jar, and cover with boiling sirup, sweetened to taste. On three successive mornings drain off the sirup, boil again, and pour over the fruit. The last morning let fruit and sirup come just to the boiling point, but do not boil; then seal immediately. Fruit prepared in this way has been tested by the author and found perfect. Strawberries preserve their shape and never ferment.

TOMATOES WITH MACCARONI.—Take a quantity of tomatoes, cut them up, and remove from each the pips and watery substance they contain; put them into a saucepan, with a small piece of butter, pepper and salt, add a few spoonsful of either stock or gravy; keep stirring on the fire until they are reduced to a pulp, pass them through a hair sieve, and dress the maccaroni with this sauce and plenty of Parmesan cheese freshly grated.

PEACH CAKE.—Bake the sheets of sponge cake as for jelly cake; cut nice ripe peaches in thin slices; prepare cream by whipping, sweetening and adding flavor of vanilla, if desired; put layers of peaches between the sheets of cake; pour cream over each layer and over the top. To be eaten soon after it is prepared.

TOMATO PIE.—Peel and slice a number of green tomatoes to fill one pie; to this allow four tablespoonsful of vinegar, one of butter, and three and a half of sugar; flavor with nutmeg; bake with two crusts, very slowly. If you choose you may stew the tomatoes first and then there is no danger of the pie being too juicy.

FARM NOTES.

EXERCISE FOR COLTS.—One of the mistakes made by the breeders of horses is keeping the colts confined in stables and in stable yards in winter. They may be ever so well fed, but food is not enough to develop colts. They need abundant exercise, and if they have the run of the fields and are well fed they will play and take a great deal of exercise. This play developes not only muscle and bone, but lungs and heart, and gives tone and strength and growth to the body. If facilities are not at hand for giving colts the freedom of the fields the exercise should be given them by the owner. Colts may be driven with benefit at a much earlier age than was formerly supposed. We do not mean that they should be hitched to heavy loads at an early age. But we do mean that at the age of one or two years they may be driven hitched to a light vehicle several miles a day, with benefit, if they cannot get the exercise in some other way. Do not kill the colts by kindness, any more than you would by working them too much. Observe that golden mean which is so necessary to the highest success in all undertakings. We know of many valuable colts whose power for usefulness would be greatly increased if they could have the right kind of training the present winter. Kept in their stalls and stables their system suffers for the want of the pure air and that physical exercise required for the healthy development of their vital forces.

CUTWORMS.—Cutworms are often very troublesome, because they remain concealed during the day under the ground or any object which affords shelter, and emerge in the night on their errand of mischief and wanton destruction. We could look upon their work with greater leniency if they would climb to the top of the plants and eat only what they need, but instead of this, they select our choicest and tenderest plants, and eat them off just above the surface of the ground, so that the entire top falls over and wilts in the next day's sun. Nothing can be more annoying to go out in the morning and discover the devastations of the cutworm.

These insects belong to a large family of moths known as the *Noctuidæ*, of which there are more than fifteen hundred different species in the United States. They vary in their habits, but are destructive to our cultivated crops. There is only one way to rid yourself of this enemy, and that is early every morning take your men out, and go over the whole field from hill to hill. You will soon see which hill to stop at, and digging down with a small stick, you will find the pests just beneath the crust, kill the same by pinching the head.

SOME of our exchanges are objecting to extensive underdraining on the fallacious idea that it will enable the rainfall to run off too rapidly and thus increase the damage of floods. The truth is, however, that the underdrain only restores to the soil its original capacity of absorking and storing large amounts of water, thus allowing it to pass off gradually. Cultivation without drainage hardens the surface by destroying vegetable matter, and at the same time destroys the natural waterways through untilled soil. It is where the soil is neither naturally nor artificially underdrained that rains and melting snows are obliged to pass off in floods over the surface.

MANY farmers have found it an advantage to use kainit or German potash salts mixed with superphosphate. The mixture seems to be best adapted to sandy soil, in which potash is generally deficient. We have always found good resulting from using unleached wood ashes, as far as they would go, in applying superphosphate to wheat, and this, too, on heavy land that we knew to have plenty of potash. The very small quantity of ashes applied probably helped the crop by making the phosphate more available. Dry ashes also help to clear the dull tubes when damp phosphate is used, making it distribute more evenly.

WILLIAM HORNE, a widely-known veterinary surgeon, writes that in many years' experience in giving hens barley as a part of their food, he has never had a case of chicken cholera. There is no doubt that barley may often be profitably substituted for corn in feeding all animals. It weighs forty-eight pounds per bushel and will commonly produce as much weight per acre as oats. It is excelled by corn in favorable seasons; but it can be grown with so much less labor than corn that it is nearly or quite as economical a food where land is cheap and labor dear.

PULLED wools are largely used in the manufacture of flannels, and one reason of their being so used is because the process of pulling (either by burning or sweating) destroys the felting properties of the fibre and so better fits it for use in flannels, which will not so readily shrink in washing.

A CHANGE in food will be relished by the sheep just as well as by any animal on the farm. Nature is a pretty sure guide in such matters. There may be and is a choice of foods among those that sheep will eat with a relish, says an exchange, but it is a mistake to feed what they do not relish.

SMALL fruit trees can be protected from mice in winter by this means: Melt up your old tin cans, so that the solder will be all melted off; then wrap the tin loosely around the tree snug to the ground. This protection can be applied to small fruit plants when set out as a guard against cut worms.

ACCORDING to a practical farmer, the increase of a flock of sheep will cover the cost of keeping it, leaving the wool clear profit; or the keeping may be charged against the wool, which will not exhaust it all, leaving the lambs clear profit.

A FIELD of grass where I sowed salt three years ago remained green throughout the dry weather when the grass on other fields was dry and brown, says a correspondent.

The improved French apparratus for purifying air by imparting to it a rotary motion appears to be a success. This device consists of two horizontal concentric cylinders, placed in connection with a fan, these being fixed and turned with a spindle, and the whole is enclosed in a casting. The cylinders are closed at the ends, except for a hole permitting the passage of air drawn by a fan and as the air passes through the concentric space between the drums, it is caused to rotate with them by the presence of feathers running longitudinally on the inside of the outer cylinder. The spindle which carries the whole arrangement is hollow, and it thus serves to bring the water which is allowed to escape therefrom inside the drum by means of fine holes, which project it in the form of rain against the inside of the inner cylinder, also perforated, and the water again escapes from it and is projected against the inside of the outer cylinder, over which it forms a thin coating. The motions of the air and water are as nearly as possible in opposite directions. The water, after it has been sufficiently exposed to the air is allowed to escape, and is drawn off by means of a siphon. It is impossible for any air to pass through the apparatus without being washed and its solid impurities removed by centrifugal action, and the proportion of water required may be varied, as found necessary with reference to the particular character or condition of the air.

"*The* Maxim machine gun," says the *Popular Science Monthly*, "has the capacity of firing 600 rounds a minute, or at least three times greater than that of any other machine gun. It has only a single barrel, which, when the shot is fired recoils a distance of three quarters of an inch on the other parts of the gun. This recoil sets moving the machinery, which automatically keeps up a continuous firing at the extraordinary rate of ten rounds a second. Each recoil of the barrel has therefore to perform the necessary functions of abstracting and ejecting the empty cartridge, of bringing up the next full one and placing in its proper position in the barrel, of cocking the hammer and pulling the trigger. The barrel is covered with a water jacket, is adjustable in every direction, and has a maximum range of eighteen hundred yards. The gun weighs only 106 pounds, it can be taken apart, folded up, and put together again, the latter operation being possible in ten seconds."

Recent explorations in Spain by two Belgian scientists have resulted in some very interesting discoveries, Relics of a prehistotic race have been found in great abundance, ranging from the stone age to that of bronze and metals. These people buried their dead not only in stone graves or cells, but also in great jars of burnt clay, accompanied by pieces of pottery and other articles of use and value. This form of jar burial is very widespread, and examples have been found from Japan to Peru. These relics are supposed to belong to that ancient race which lived in Europe previous to the Aryan immigration, the various branches of which are known as Iberians, Pelasgians, Ligurians, etc., according to the country in which they lived. Several skeletons were found adorned with silver and gold ornaments One of the most remarkable relics is a female skull encircled by a band of silver, to which is attached a thin plate of the same metal.

By its mild soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

Everything has its shadow, and every mind its doubt.

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy?
I use the best cosmetics made,"
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint.

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this you'll find the only cure."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

Though 'tis pleasant weaving nets 'tis wiser to make cages.

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

—The Coney Island Derby with 136 entries will be worth, with six starters, $3700.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens and Quiets the Nerves.

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but surely, on the Bowels.

AS A DIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

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To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines. Whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood or debility, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will realize its peculiar curative power.

"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. MILLS, 71 French St., Lowell, Mass.

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100 Doses One Dollar

JONES
PAYS the FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales.
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Yare Beam and Beam Box complete
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
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GOLD is worth $20. per oz. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

Blair's Pills, Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.
Oval Box, 31 round, 14 Pills.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

27 584

THEY were young lovers, and as they strolled through the Ramble in Central Park, the future looked very bright and pleasant for them.

"That is a dogwood tree, my love," he said, touching it lightly with his stick.

"How do you know that it is a dogwood tree, George, dear?"

"I can tell by its bark, my darling," and then a policeman ordered them off the grass, and they were very, very happy.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work *"Eve's Daughter's; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother:"*

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

"For *pain in the back* wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

"WHAT is this man arrested for?"

"Crooilty to annimals, yer honor," replied the officer.

"In what did the cruelty consist?"

"Well, yer honor, he's a hostler; and ivery toime I goes past the stable I hear him singin' 'White Wings' and 'Swate Vi'lits,' with the mules all tied up so niver a wan av thim could escape."

"Fine him the limit," said the Judge.

YOUNG LADY—I heard somebody kiss you in the dark hall last night.

Maid—You got kissed, too.

"Yes, but that's the young man to whom I am engaged to be married. There is no harm in that."

"I'm glad to hear it. He was the young man you heard kissing me in the hall last night."

Young lady faints.

THEN AND NOW.—Boarder Higgins (to the landlady)—Can you tell me, Mrs. Hathaway, the difference between martyrs of old, and your boarders?

Landlady (coloring up)—A good deal I hope. But what is it?

"The martyrs were brought and burned to the stake, but now the steak is brought burned to us. See?"

CUSTOMER—You warrant this medicine to cure me?

Druggist—Yes, sir, if you will take a bottle according to directions and a cure is not effected, bring back the medicine and I will refund the money.

FITZ BROWN, with indignation—Sir, you have broken your promise!

Robinson, complacently—Oh, never mind; I can make another.

THERE are plenty of people who want the earth, but girls, as a rule, would be satisfied with a New Jersey.

THE eagle is a tough bird, but when it is put on the back of a dollar it is legal tender.

THE whole secret of making rich cakes, says Charlotte Owen, lies in the baking. The oven must be very slow (220 degrees by the thermometer). They must not be shaken, but turned very gently, and, when taken from the oven, allowed to remain till cool before they are removed from the pan.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—Add one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, let it stand twelve hours, then press out the juice, straining it. Add one-third brandy or rum. Put one teaspoonful of powdered allspice to every quart of cordial. It is not fit to use at once.

TEASPOONS vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as an old-fashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium-sized teaspoon contains about a dram. Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon.

STANDARD roses grafted on dog-wood roots are hardy, and grow to a large size. They are apparently expensive at first but take the form of a tree, bearing perpetually during the summer. Use plenty of rich compost around them, and every spring scatter ground bone around the trunks. Grass is injurious to rose bushes if it takes possession of the plot.

STEPHEN BEALE remarks that there is one great advantage in using turkeys to rear their young, viz., that a turkey hen will take to any young ones, whether hatched by herself or not.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Dorkins to her son, "I have been told that you are goin' to see that Von Hoff girl right reg'lar."

"Well, yes, mother; I have."

"You ain't gone and got engaged to her, have you?"

"Yes, mother. I'm sure you can't object to it. Her family is one of the oldest and most respectable in the country."

"I haven't got a word to say about her respectability nor nothing like that. What I object to is these weak-constitutional, poor-health gals that ain't fit to take charge of a household."

"But I'm sure she is not open to that criticism."

"Well, maybe not. But I heard the doctor talking about her blue blood, and it struck me that she was unhealthy. Any body with blue blood in 'em naturally would be, unless it comes out in boils."

A STORY is told of two Boston business men who had a dispute the other day about the shortest way of returning home from the market. Finally one of them said to the other:

"Well, you go your way and I will go mine, and we will see who will reach the corner of the street where we live, first; but mind you don't run."

One of them arrived at the place proposed slightly blown, and the other came up a few minutes later panting for breath, and exclaiming:

"You took to your heels, you scoundrel!"

"Oh, no, I didn't," was the reply.

"Yes, you did," was the answer; "for I ran like the Old Scratch myself.

A MAN who was arraigned before Judge Duffy on a charge of drunkenness, pleaded in extenuation of his offence that it was hereditary in his family, he had two grandfathers who got drunk.

"That makes no difference with your case," said the Judge, bluntly."

"But would you punish me for the sins of my ancestors?" pleaded the culprit.

"Not at all," replied the Judge. "Your ancestors were probably punished enough, if the whisky was half as bad as it is now. I am going to punish you for your own sins this time. Thirty days, please."

"SO YOU are from Iowa?" said a gentleman on the cars to his neighbor, who was reading an Iowa paper.

"Yes, that's my home."

"That's a prohibition State, ain't it?

"Yes."

"You don't get any beer to drink out there, I suppose?"

"We don't get beer, precisely, but they sell a drink out there called 'bopine,' which experts can't tell from beer, but the sale of which is not a violation of the liquor law, so the jury of which I was foreman decided one day last month, so you needn't waste any sympathy on us Iowa teetotalers."

"DO YOU know, Mrs, Grabem, that I am very much pleased with the board at your house?"

"I hope you are not trying to flatter me, Mr. Fogg," replied the landlady, with her most gracious smile.

"Not at all, When I came here, you know, I was under medical advice, and the doctor told me to diet; and do you know, Mrs. Grabem, that I havent had the least difficulty in denying myself, no matter what there was on the table?

A Narrow Escape.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a friend. "I was confined to my bed for a year and my friends gave me up for a consumptive's grave, until I began using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, and here I am, sound and hearty." You will find it for sale by all druggists. Price 50c and $1. *Sample Bottle Free.*

LOGICAL.—M. was extremely fond of the pleasures of the table,

Noticing one day that his beard had turned gray while his hair remained black, he imparted the sad intelligence to a friend.

"I am afraid, M," was the unfeeling reply, "that it's because you've worked your jaws a good deal harder than you have your brain."

TOURIST—My physician has advised me to locate where I may get the south wind. Does it ever blow here?

Native—Well, sir, I may say as you are lucky to have come to this place. The south wind always blows here.

Tourist—Always? But it seems to be blowing from the north now.

Native—Oh, it may be coming from that direction, but it's the south wind. It's comingback, you know.

Frazer Axle Grease.

There is no need of being imposed on if you will insist on having the Frazer Brand of Axle Grease. One greasing will last two weeks.

Character is the diamond that scratches every other stone.

That tired feeling, so subtle and yet so overpowering, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the system and gives a good appetite. Be sure to get Hood's, Sarsaparilla. "100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of this peculiar medicine.

A fool may have his coat embroidered with gold, but its a fool's coat still.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabates, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Progress could never take place if custom was strictly followed.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

A brain might as well be stuffed with sawdust as with unused knowledge.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Our lives should be like the day—more beautiful toward the evening.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

1 has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has **proved itself to be all that it has been represented.**

2 **It is purely vegetable,** contains nothing harmful, and **DOES purify the blood and CURE disease** as it puts the Kidneys, **the only blood purifying organs,** in complete health.

3 **It Cures Permanently.** We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were **cured years ago** and who **are well to-day.**

4 **It is a Scientific Specific,** was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A., Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

5 H. H. Warner & Co., **do not cure everything from one bottle,** they having a specific for each important disease. **Fight shy** of any preparation which claims infallibility.

6 The testimonials printed by H. H. Warner & Co. are, so far as they know, **positively genuine.** For the past five years they have had a standing offer of $5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and **want to get well,** use

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Ely's Cream Balm
IS SURE TO CURE
COLD in HEAD.
QUICKLY.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
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20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. and 7 to 10 evenings.
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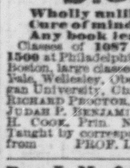
Insane Persons Restored.
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*



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Is quick death; easily prepared and used; no danger; flies don't live long enough to get away. Use it early, freely; rid the house of them and be at peace. Don't take anything "just as good." There is nothing like the genuine Dutcher's. FRED'K DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 19, 188

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Reading railroad has introduced a system of economy in the operation of its general traffic on South Fourth street and its local stations which has resulted in the dismissal of many employes and a heavy reduction of expenses.

At the general office President Corbin has introduced a system of bookkeeping which enables a few men to do the work of a large force without the necessity of increasing the salary of a single clerk. In pursuance of this policy a number of men have been laid off at the Reading office, and a saving of $50,000 to $75,000 a year effected in the item of salary alone.

Changes have been made in the handling of coal at Third and Berks and Ninth and Green streets stations, which have enabled the company to dispense with the services of eighty to one hundred laborers. At Port Richmond the force of laborers has been reduced over three hundred.

About $2,000,000 a year are saved in the item of wages to these laborers. Proportionate reductions are to be made in other departments of the road, and the managers of the company say that they intend to save every possible dollar in expenses.

An Old Colliery Starts Up.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 12.—Buck Ridge colliery, owned by the Reading company, which has been idle since the disaster of 1883, at which time seven men were smothered by fire damp, has again resumed operations Employment will be given to 400 men

Exploding Gas in a Colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 14.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred at the Stirling colliery in which miners Anthony Rudoski, Joseph Clamac, Joseph Filer and an unknown driver boy were terribly burned, the two first named supposed fatally. The gas came in contact with a lamp hanging on the cap of Clamac as the party were entering a gangway of the mine. The damage to the mine is very heavy. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company own the working.

A Wonderful Gas Well.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—A party of Pittsburgers, who have visited the now roaring gas well of the Philadelphia company, back of Canonsburg, say that according to the registered pressure the well is the largest in the world. The gas looks like a solid piece of blue steel for some distance after it comes out of the pipe. Solid masonry, thirteen feet thick, was put in around the top of the well to hold the cap on. The tools and rope thrown out were perhaps the heaviest of any yet moved in that way. The iron in the tools weighed 3,000 pounds. The wet rope, nearly 2,000 feet long, weighed as much more, but all was thrown up like a rocket, the rope coiling around the ruins of the derrick like so much yarn.

Mother and Daughter Killed by a Train.

LATROBE, Pa., July 14.—Mrs. James Crusan, aged 40, and her 15-year-old daughter were struck and instantly killed by the east bound mail train, about half a mile west of town. They were gathering coal from the north track, and had just stepped to the south track to escape a west bound freight train, when the mail train came around the curve in the opposite direction, striking and grinding them to pieces. Mrs. Crusan leaves a husband and six children.

To Unite the Lutheran Church.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 14.—Committees from three branches of the Lutheran church are in session here, arranging to publish a revised translation of the "Augsbury Confession" and Luther's small catechism. Revs. Drs. A. C. Wadekind, of New York; F. W. Conrad, Philadelphia; E. J Wolff and U. Valentine, Gettysburg, represent the general synod; Revs. Drs. B. M. Schmucker, Pottsville; J. A. Seiss and H. E. Jacobs, Philadelphia, the general council, and Rev Dr. Herkle, Newmarket, Va., the united synod of the south. Their labors are for the purpose of bringing together the several branches of the church.

More Firms Signing the Scale.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—President Keating and Secretary Joseph D. Weeks, of the Manufacturers' Iron and Steel association, deny all reports that were current to the effect that a special meeting of manufacturers had been called to reconsider their action in reference to signing the Amalgamated scale. Both gentlemen assert that no special meeting has been called for that or any other purpose, and that no "general break" in their ranks is feared. The Amalgamated scale has been signed by three mills—Brown & Co. (The Wayne Iron works); the 600 employes will resume work immediately. Long & Co., at Chartiers, Pa., have also signed, and their 400 men will go to work on Monday; and the Licking Iron company, Covington, Ky., employing 1,000 men, signed the scale yesterday.

Arrested for Conspiracy.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 16.—Dr. M. C. Smith, a prominent physician of this city; Abram Marquart, a justice of the peace of Newville, and Andrew J. Stone, of the same place, who are charged with perjury, fraud and conspiracy to defraud the Old People's Mutual Benefit society of Elkhart, Ind., have been arrested at their homes.

Asiatic Cholera.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Dr. McCandless pronounces the disease of which Peter Mack died on Thursday Asiatic cholera. Mack was taken ill very suddenly on Wednesday and grew worse rapidly, dying in forty-eight hours after he was taken down. There was every symptom of cholera. After death spots broke out all over his body.

A Reduction at the Bethlehem Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—A prominent iron merchant says that the Bethlehem iron works will resume work in their iron mills to-day under a new scale, which reduces the wages from 5 to 20 per cent., and guarantees continuous work until January. The men will probably accept the reduction in preference to continued idleness. The puddle department has been closed indefinitely.

Narrow Escapes at a Fire.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—There was a fire in the basement of the tenement No. 25½ Willis street, about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. The smoke filled the narrow stairway, and escape was thus cut off.

The Warrior Defeated.

Gen. Boulanger Wounded in a Duel with Floquet.

HIS OWN AWKWARDNESS DID IT.

He Fell Upon His Adversary's Sword After Making a Desperate Thrust. The Result is a Cut in His Neck Which May Prove Fatal.

PARIS, July 14.—As anticipated, the stormy scene between Prime Minister Floquet and Gen. Boulanger in the chamber of deputies culminated in a duel yesterday. The encounter took place on Count Dillon's estate at Neuillysur-Seine, within an easy drive of the city. M. Clemenceau, who is a cousin and former bosom friend of Boulanger, was the second of M. Floquet, and was associated in the affair with M. Perrin, while MM. Le Henisse and Laisaut rendered a similar service to the general.

The duel only lasted four minutes. Boulanger, who displayed great excitement,

GEN. BOULANGER.

forced the fighting from the very first, and made a number of deadly thrusts at his adversary. The prime minister, it was easy to see, was totally unused to handling a sword, and it is a matter of the greatest astonishment that so unskilful a fencer should have been able to parry his adversary's lunges so successfully. It was easy to see that the general was determined to inflict most serious injury on the premier, who was very pale.

At the second encounter M. Floquet was slightly wounded in the hand, and as the blood began to flow freely the seconds proposed to stop the duel.

Boulanger had also been slightly wounded in the leg. Neither of the principals, however, would consent to stop the fighting, which was then renewed with increased intensity.

Gen. Boulanger made a desperate lunge forward, slightly wounding the prime minister's left breast. Unable to recover from the impetus of his lunge, the general actualy ran his neck onto the sword which M. Floquet had kept pointed straight at at him. A terrible gash in the throat was the result, the blood spurted forth in torrents, and Boulanger fell unconscious into the arms of his seconds. The surgeons in attendance immediately took measures to stop the flow of blood, and later on conveyed him into Count Dillon's house on the estate, where he now lies in a very precarious condition, M. Floquet's sword having penetrated six centimetres at a point between the jugular vein and carotid artery.

FLOQUET.

Dr. Monod, who is attending on the general, issued a bulletin regarding his condition yesterday afternoon. It says there is a deep wound in the right side of the general's neck, and that it causes marked difficulty in his respiration. At present the doctor is unable to give an opinion as to what turn the case may take.

The general's condition is now reported as worse, fever having set in, and his chances of recovery are regarded as very precarious.

M. Floquet's colleagues in the ministry were waiting at his house for news of the duel, and were overjoyed to see the prime minister return safe. He was given an ovation by the immense crowd which has been surrounding his residence all day long. Mme. Floquet knew nothing about the matter until her husband's return, after it was all over.

HURLED TO DESTRUCTION.

An Express Train Crashes Through a Virginia Trestle.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Express train No. 52, on the Virginia Midland railroad, went through the loose trestle two miles from Orange Court House yesterday. Several persons were killed and twenty-four badly injured, two of whom will probably die.

The train pulled out at the Sixth street station, this city, on time. It consisted of engine No. 604, manned by John Watkins, engineer, and John Kelly, fireman; one mail car, one baggage, two coaches and three Pullman sleepers. Conductor Neil Taylor was in charge. The run to "Big Nancy" trestle, about two miles the other side of Orange Court House, was made in three hours.

For some time the Midland road has been engaged in repairing its bridges and trestles, and men had been at work on the "Big Nancy" for days. But the weak point in the trestle had evidently been overlooked, for the engine had hardly crossed it before there was a shiver and trembling of the structure and the upper part collapsed. The engine, mail and baggage car and day coaches went over the side, two of the Pullman's alone remaining on the track. A terrific crash followed, and it was a wonder any one escaped alive.

The scene that followed was of indescribable horror. The shrieks and moans of the injured, the shouts of the wildly excited passengers and the hissing of the steam were terrible to hear. The cars in the middle of the train went down first, the engine and one sleeper falling on top. The baggage car was completely wrecked and smashed into kindling wood, and not a soul could have escaped. The passenger cars were crushed out of all shape.

The work of rescue was carried on by the survivors in the dark.

Perhaps She Was Murdered.

PROVIDENCE, July 17.—Attorney General Rogers has ordered an autopsy on the body of Mamie Nickerson, aged 18 months, who disappeared ten days ago from the home of her grandparents in Olneyville, and whose body was found with the neck broken last Friday in the privy vault on the grandparent's premises. An inquest will probably follow.

HIRAM SIBLEY DEAD.

The Founder of the Western Union Telegraph Company—A Philanthropist.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—Mr. Hiram Sibley, the famous philanthropist of Rochester, died at his home in that city yesterday in the 81st year of his age. He was well known throughout the country through his many deeds of charity, and was a generous donor to the Rochester university and to the city of Rochester. He founded the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts of Cornell university, endowing it with $100,000, and built Sibley hall, in Rochester, at an equal cost.

Mr. Sibley was born in North Adams, Mass., and took up his permanent residence in Rochester in 1843, at which time he had already made a name and fortune for himself.

An early associate of Professor Morse in establishing and promoting the electric telegraph business, he, in co-operation with Morse and Ezra Cornell, had much to do with obtaining, in 1860, the famous appropriation from congress of a subsidy for ten years of $40,000 per year for constructing and operating a line to the Pacific.

The Overland Telegraph company was organized about the same time in San Francisco. The two companies, uniting their interests, formed the Pacific Telegraph company. Meanwhile the work of building was begun, and on Nov. 15, 1861, it was announced that the line from ocean to ocean was open for business—just four months and eleven days from the time work upon its construction was first begun. This line was a profitable one from the start, and on March 17, 1864, it became the property of the Western Union company.

Mr. Sibley had been mainly instrumental in organizing the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing company, which in 1854 leased the lines of the Lake Erie Telegraph company. At this time Ezra Cornell was in possession of valuable grants under the Morse patent and had control of the Erie and Michigan Telegraph company. After much negotiation the two companies controlled by Mr. Sibley and Mr. Cornell were united by an act of the Wisconsin legislature dated March 4, 1856, and of the New York legislature a month later, under the name of the Western Union Telegraph company.

After the completion of the Pacific line Mr. Sibley devoted his energies to the scheme of the overland route to Russia. Surveys were made and the line was built as far as Skeena river in Alaska, when the laying of the Atlantic cable put an end to the enterprise, and it was abandoned.

Mr. Sibley was president of the Western Union company sixteen years, resigning on account of ill health. During that period the share capital of the company had advanced from $500,000 to more than $40,000,000. In 1869 he went into the seed business in Rochester and Chicago. In addition to this he had many other important enterprises.

LOOKS BAD FOR THE STRIKERS.

Damaging Testimony Against the Alleged Dynamite Conspirators.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The managers of the Burlington made public yesterday their entire case against the alleged dynamiters. It was a most extraordinary showing.

When Mr. Ewing got up there was perfect silence in the court room. He was about to tell the long promised story of the dynamite plot.

"On or about the 15th of May," he began impressively, "at the town of Eola, four or five miles from Aurora, a dynamite cartridge was placed on the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and exploded by a train passing over it. The force of the explosion was enough to break the flange from the engine's driving wheel and seriously wreck it. June 14 another dynamite cartridge was exploded on the Burlington track at South Aurora and another engine injured. A plot existed to blow up more engines and more property of the company, but it was frustrated before it could be carried out. The man who was the chief agent in the plot and in causing the two explosions was the defendant, J. O. Bowles.

"Some days before the explosion at Eola he went to the room of S. E. Hoge, chairman of the grievance committee of the Burlington engineers, and who was then at the Grand Pacific hotel, in Chicago, and showed him a number of dynamite cartridges. They discussed the best way of using the cartridges to injure the company's property. A few days after this conversation Bowles met the defendant Smith at Aurora, and talked with him also about using dynamite to blow up the company's property; told him how it could be used, how much damage it could do and invited him to go out into the country and see it tested.

"At 9 o'clock on the night of May 29 Bowles got a buggy at Aurora, and took Smith with him to Eola. On the way Bowles exhibited dynamite cartridges exactly like those that were found upon the prisoners when they were arrested on the railroad train. He opened the end of the cartridge, inserted a fumigating cap, such as is used for exploding cartridges, and attached to the cap a piece of fuse and explained the whole matter. They drove down to this little town, crossed the track, and came back again over the track; drove fifty or sixty yards from the track. Bowles got out of the buggy, and put the cartridge on the railway, and reported that he had done so when he came back. They drove back to Aurora, and just as they were entering the town the explosion took place, and part of that engine was wrecked.

"As they were going home Bowles told Smith that he was going over into Indiana to get some more dynamite. He would send him some, and he must put it on the Burlington track. Bowles sent the dynamite through the defendant Bauereisen. June 14 Smith took the dynamite and, by Bauereisen's advice, put it on the track at South Aurora and caused the second explosion. Between June 14 and July 1 Bowles was in Indiana, and much correspondence passed between him Bauereisen. Part of that correspondence will be exhibited. It is in the handwriting of Bauereisen, and shows that Bowles was doing some business of a very secret nature and required great care. One letter says that if he thought 'the man was following him to shoot the ——,' and then told him to 'not buy any more stuff at present, for obvious reasons.'

"Wilson, Broderick and Gooding, who were Brotherhood men in Aurora, come into the story now. July 5 Smith met these men in Aurora and talked with them about using dynamite against the Burlington. It came out that Gooding had been storing the dynamite in his house. Some use of the stuff was to be made in Chicago. Gooding took Smith to his house, and from a closet brought out four cartridges, such as were captured with the prisoners on the train. Smith took the cartridges to the hall of the Brotherhood, and in the anteroom delivered them to Bowles, Wilson, Broderick and Bauereisen. They all went down to the train together, Smith carrying the dynamite under his arm. At the train he gave it to Bowles. Broderick, Wilson and Bowles took the train to Chicago and were arrested upon it with this very dynamite in their possession.

"Yesterday one of these cartridges was exploded to test it. It blew a quarter-inch iron pipe to pieces, dug a hole a foot deep in the earth and blew fragments a distance of eighty-one feet, showing that the explosive was of the highest power. Every one of these statements will be proved by abundant testimony."

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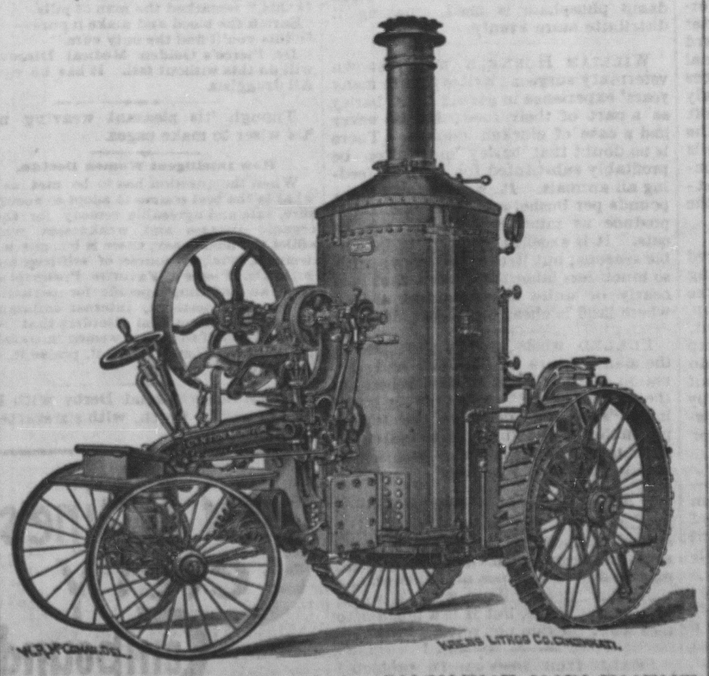

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Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown.
do	W P	T F Adams.
do	E P	H L Barnhart.
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple.
College twp		Geo Roan.
Curtin twp		David Brickley
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller.
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna.
do	N P	Wm Lose.
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf.
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Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer.
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley.
do	S P	W W Spangler.
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy.
do	N P	Orrin Vail.
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty.
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GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft. Benton, Assiniboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address, C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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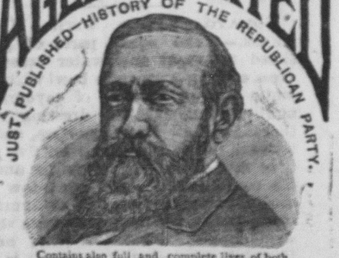

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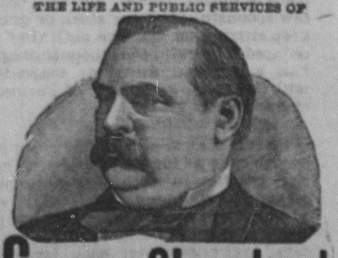

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Raging Wind and Water

The Monongahela Overflows and Does Great Damage.

HOUSES WHIRLED DOWN STREAM.

A Terrible Cyclone Visits Several States, Blowing Down Houses and Working General Destruction—Disasters on the Coast.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The loss by the Monongahela flood in this immediate vicinity is about $60,000, and in the near towns and surrounding country about $100,000 more. The worst is over. The scene along the south shore of the Monongahela is the most curious one witnessed for years. Everything close to the river has been revolutionized, and chaos has taken the place of order. Here and there the people driven from their homes by the water presented pictures of what Irish evictions are supposed to be after the bailiffs have performed their work. Goods were piled up in heaps or thrown about in confusion. Disconsolate looking women sat on trunks nursing their babies, while half dressed and frightened children wandered around them. The wharves and bridges a crowded with spectators.

At McKeesport, Pa., the damage to property along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers will be nearly double that ever before experienced from the same cause, and is roughly estimated at $100,000.

At Braddock, Pa., a considerable portion of the town is under water, the homeless families camping out on the hillsides.

From Rochester, Pa., the report comes: "Twenty-five feet and rising. The river is full of debris and no boats passing."

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13.—Passengers reaching here from the west report that Wednesday night's cyclone created terrible devastation between here and Albany, sweeping a clean path from the state line to East Chatham, leveling three paper mills and many houses, barns, etc. It is supposed there has been some loss of life, but it is impossible to obtain particulars.

BOSTON, July 13.—Boston and every one of its suburban towns suffered more or less damage, but is not known that any lives were lost. The greatest havoc seems to have been done in Waltham and vicinity. The whirlwind uprooted shade trees, felled telegraph poles, unroofed barns and houses, tore down marble gravestones in cemeteries, smashed window panes, demoralized gardens, hen houses and mills and terrorized the slumbering thousands by vivid streaks of lightning and the crash of thunder. Brookline, the Newtons, Cambridge, Watertown, Dedham, Brighton and Winthrop were all visited by the storm, with more or less disastrous results.

At Winthrop a cottage, with a man, his wife and three children, all asleep, was lifted from its foundation and dropped down fifty feet away. None of the inmates were injured.

At West Medford the lightning burned Brook's stock barns, causing a loss of $29,000. The yachts in the neighboring harbors were many of them cast adrift. The yacht Great Scott, at Winthrop, after being beached, made an unsuccessful attempt to mount the embankment and cross the street.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—The wind blew sixty miles an hour on the lake, and sent vessels scudding for shelter in all directions. The rainfall was very heavy in this neighborhood. Anxiety is felt for the steam yacht Mary Stewart, of Rochester, which left for St. Lawrence a few hours before the storm broke. No disasters are reported as yet. Severe hail storms swept over the eastern part of the county, doing considerable damage to crops.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 13.—A terrific wind storm raged along the St. Lawrence river. At Cape Vincent the Islander and Annie Laurie, boats which are run on passenger routes, were damaged to the extent of $300 each, and two Canadian barges were sunk. Two or three barns on Wolf Island are reported to have been blown down. There was no loss of life.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

A Review of the Week's Work in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The tariff discussion occupied the entire time of the house last Tuesday.

Mr. Hoar made a speech in the senate Tuesday, in which he condemned the fisheries treaty in every particular. Little other business was transacted.

Wednesday Messrs. Phelps, Wilson, Henderson and Weaver indulged in some very bitter personalities during the debate on the tariff bill in the house. No important progress was made.

In the senate Wednesday, the Pacific Mail subsidies bill was under consideration. Sunset Cox's census bill was passed.

In the house Thursday, debate on the wool clause of the tariff bill lasted for several hours.

Senators Blair and Butler became involved in a discussion of the president's pension bill vetoes in the senate Thursday, and some very hot words were exchanged, both men becoming quite angry. Debate on the fisheries treaty was continued.

The tariff bill was temporarily laid aside in the house Friday, and a long argument on the mail subsidies clause of the postoffice appropriation bill followed.

In the senate, Friday, Mr. Dolph made a vigorous speech opposing the ratification of the fisheries treaty.

The house on Saturday discussed the wool clause of the tariff bill. The senate was not in session.

The house on Monday finished the tariff portion of the Mills bill, went through the administrative part, and began on the internal revenue clauses. An amendment placing whisky on the free list was defeated.

In the senate on Monday Messrs. Dolph and Chandler made long speeches on the fisheries treaty, the former for and the latter against its ratification.

More Amalgamated Scale Signers.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—The Canonsburg Iron and Steel company of Canonsburg, Pa.; the Chartier's Iron and Steel company of Mansfield, Pa.; the Newcastle Sheet mill of Newcastle, Pa., and Chess, Cooke & Co., of Pittsburg, have signed the Amalgamated association scale. Mr. A. A. Keating, president of the Manufacturers' association, says he will resign. The Columbia Iron and Steel company of Uniontown, Pa., has decided to start up non-union.

Mr. Randall Slowly Improving.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Congressman Randall continues to improve slowly. There has been no recurrence of hemorrhage, and his physicians and family feel more encouraged over his condition than at any time since he was first attacked.

Leased to the Maine Central.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—The directors of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad have voted to accept the lease of their road to the Maine Central.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

There is bitter feeling in Boston between the Protestants and Catholics about the removal of a school teacher.

Eight hundred miners are entombed in a burning mine in Kimberly, Africa.

Fifteen blocks of Alpena, Mich., were destroyed by fire. Two hundred buildings were burned, and 1,300 persons are out of house and home. Three people were burned to death. Sixteen years ago to a day the town had an almost similar experience.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who has been dangerously ill in Washington for some time, is said to be now out of danger.

Judge George F. Choate died at Sharon Springs, N. Y., aged 66. He has been judge of the Essex county probate court for thirty years.

Miss Gertrude Clapp, a leading society lady of Pittsfield, Mass., was knocked down and robbed by footpads in that town.

The recent troubles in Corea have been settled, and everything is quiet there.

Yellow fever is increasing at Plant City, Fla. A strict quarantine is maintained.

Surrogate Ransom, of New York, has granted an application on behalf of the Duchess of Marlborough for an allowance of $100,000 from the estate of her late husband, Louis C Hammersley, pending the litigation of the will.

R. K. Fox has offered to back John Teemer against Peter Kemp, champion oarsman of the world, to row a single scull race, three miles and a turn, for $5,000, and allow Kemp $1,000 expenses, the race to be in American waters.

Charles Elmer, of Jeffersonville, Md., has been arrested in Louisville, Ky., for a murder committed nine years ago in the latter city.

The excitement throughout Germany by the reports of the doctors who attended the late emperor is intense, and the feeling against Dr. Mackenzie is very bitter.

Mr. Parnell has accepted the English government's proposal to appoint a commissioner to investigate the charges against him.

At the Pan Presbyterian council in London Mr. Junkin was elected as American treasurer.

C. O. Johnson, division freight agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, has eloped from Kansas City with a pretty type writer employed in the office.

A specially appointed committe has left Washington to negotiate with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for the surrender of a large part of their great reservation.

A letter of Emperor Frederick III has just come to light, showing that the two objects uppermost in his mind were the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question and the marriage of his daughter Victoria.

Opium smuggling is rampant on the extreme western frontier.

A cowboy, with his pistol, robbed the National bank at Hutchinson, Kan., of several thousand dollars.

One brother shot another, a somnambulist, in the Choctaw Nation, by mistake.

A negro was taken from jail at Asheville, N. C., and hanged to a tree for a dastardly crime. It was the first case of lynching in western North Carolina.

It is said that it is probable that the Republicans will not now introduce a substitute for the Mills bill in the house, but will offer amendments to that bill and finally vote against it.

While Pastor Bowdish was preaching a revival sermon in the old John Street church, in New York, he fell in a swoon and remained unconscious for an hour.

Grocer Hubener, of Ninth avenue, New York, was awakened by a burgler and shot him. The thief was taken to Roosevelt hospital. His accomplices escaped.

The faith curists of the Elsey Memorial chapel, on Jewett avenue, Jersey City, have not cured the breach between themselves and the pastor, Mr. Phillips. Their prayers now seem to widen the breach.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Money closed at 1 per cent., the lowest rate. The highest was 1½. Exchange closed steady: posted rates, 4.87½@4.89; actual rates, 4.87@4.87¾ for 60 days and 4.88½@4.88¾ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6s, 119 bid; 4s, coup., 127¼ bid; 4½s, do., 107¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 113@116; Union land grants, 102@105; Union sinking funds, 120@123; Centrals, 115@116.

The stock market was dull, irregular and in the main weak, prices at noon showing declines of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. as compared with those of Saturday. St. Paul, Reading, Western Union and New York and New England were the most active stocks on the list and absorbed most of the speculative interest. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred and Oregon Improvement were exceptions to the general weakness, the former being 2 per cent. higher and the latter ¾. It was rumored at one time this morning that President King, of the Erie, contemplated resigning, but this was promptly denied, and the report had no effect on the stock. A further cut in dressed beef was reported from Chicago, but it lacked confirmation. The depression of the morning was principally due to hammering by the room traders. After 1 o'clock the market was firmer on a good buying of some of the leading stocks, and continued strong until 2 o'clock. The features during the hour were Chattanooga, which advanced 1½, and Tennessee Coal, which advanced ¾. In the final hour the market was weak again and prices went down to the lowest figures before the close. The decline for the day ranged from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The weakest stocks were Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Reading, Canada Southern and New York and New England. The sales for the day amounted to 282,546 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 16.—FLOUR—Closed steady, after a fair amount of trading; winter wheat extra, $2.75@5.10; Minnesota do., $2.75@5; St. Louis do., $2.75@5. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.85@5.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and firm, closing strong at ½@1c. advance. Spot lots closed firm and ½@¾c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 93c.; No. 2 do., 90½c.; No. 1 red winter, 90¾c.; ungraded red, 88@90¼c.; No. 2 red winter, July, 88¾@88½c.; do., Aug., 88½c.; do., Sept., 89¾@89¼c.

CORN—Options were moderately active and irregular, but the changes were slight, and the market closed steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 54½c.; ungraded do., 54@54½; No. 1 do., Aug., 53¾@54¼c.; do., Sept., 54¼@54¼c.; do., Oct., 55¼@55½c.

OATS—Options were dull and weak, closing about steady and with but little change. Spot lots closed firm and ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 45c.; No. 2 do., 40@41c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug. 31½c.; do., Sept., 30¾@30½c.; do., Oct., 30½c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Dull; 1-year-old mess, $13.75@14.

LARD—Closed strong and 5 to 10 points higher; cash, $8.50; July, $8.48; August, $8.48.

BUTTER—Steady, but dull; western, 13@20c.; state, 15@21c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm; state factory, 8@9¾c.; Ohio flat, 7@8½c.

EGGS—Steady; state, 19@19½c.; western, 17@18½c.; Canada, 18½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining, 5 5-16c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6@6 1-16c. Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes, 7¾@7¾c.; powdered, 7¾@7¼c.; granulated, 7 9-16@7¾c.; molded A, 7¼c.; confectioners' A, 7¼c.; coffee A standard, 7¼c.; coffee off A, 6¾c.; white extra C, 6½c.; extra C, 6¼c.; C, 6¼c.; yellow, 6@6c.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Convention of the New York State League at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 12.—The convention of New York state Republican clubs filled the big Casino to overflowing here yesterday. The building was finely decorated with bunting and silken banners.

Little business was transacted at the morning session.

Soon after the afternoon session was called to order, a resolution making the annual dues of each club $10 instead of $25, was passed.

The committee on resolutions then reported. The report was enthusiastically adopted, and was as follows:

Resolved, That we enthusiastically ratify the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for president, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for vice president, and heartily approve the platform of the Republican national convention. With candidates of spotless character and proved abilities we appeal confidently to the people upon the paramount and clearly defined issue of protection to American industries, American labor and American homes.

Resolved, That we appeal to all citizens who desire the prosperity of the people and the blessings of good government to co-operate in organizing victory for the national and state tickets of the Republican party, and we pledge this league, through each of its clubs and their 100,000 members, to steadfastly systematize loyal work for the triumph of the party which saved the nation.

Resolved, That as a league we distinctly and cheerfully disclaim all right to representation in the regular conventions of the party. The object of this organization is to act as an auxiliary force and push the cause of the Republican party through co-operation with its regular and time honored organizations.

The following delegates and alternates at large to the National League were then chosen: Delegates—J. S. Lehmaier, of New York; C. H. Moore, Clifton; E. T. Brackett, Saratoga, and William H. Lyon, Kings. Alternates—W. Stuart Walcott, Oneida; Dr. Charles R. VanVleck, Columbia; W. B. Rudd, Albany, and D. B. Klef, Warren.

Senator Evarts was the orator of the day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—The first business of the State Republican club convention yesterday was the naming of members of the executive committee by the representatives of the different counties, as follows:

Albany, Fred C. Ham; Allegany, Albert Cottrell; Broome, W. J. Painter; Cattaraugus, Frank W. Higgins; Chenango, George H. Stone; Chemung, Ed L. Adams; Clinton, Sylvester B. Miller; Columbia, F. L. Pitcher; Cortland, Rufus G. Peck; Cayuga, Lewis Newgass; Chautauqua, George H. Frost; Delaware, not named; Dutchess, J. C. De Puyster; Erie, Philo D. Beard and William A. Bird; Essex, Charles W. Lansing; Franklin, F. D. Kilburn; Genesee, A. E. Miller; Herkimer, L. A. Brown; Kings, W. H. Williams, Jesse Johnston, J. W. Jones and George G. Martin; Livingston, not named; Madison, M. Kavanagh; Monroe, E. F. Babbabe; Montgomery, D. E. Dunn; New York, J. S. Smith, H. M. Wynkoop, E. H. Healy, T. L. Hamilton, Wilson Berryman, Peter H. White, T. J. Burton and P. A. Miller; Niagara, J. A. Merritt; Oneida, M. J. Brayton. Onondaga, not named; Ontario, M. N. Clements; Orange, E. L. Regan; Orleans, C. D. Knapp; Oswego, M. N. Strandan; Otsego, Andrew Davidson; Putnam, Daniel Butterfield; Queens, Henry W. Baldwin; Rockland, Clarence Lewis; St. Lawrence, George R. Maltby; Rensselaer, John Consaulus; Saratoga, W. A. Pierson; Schenectady, George Sucholz; Schoharie, W. E. Bassler; Seneca, C. S. Hood; Steuben, C. H. McMaster; Suffolk, A. H. Curran; Tompkins, Bradford Almy; Ulster, E. B. Walker; Warren, W. W. Rockwell; Washington, A. B. Cole; Wayne, H. R. Durfee; Westchester, T. Astley Atkins.

Dudley Phelps, of New York, was chosen assistant secretary.

The executive committee met after adjournment and elected William H. Williams chairman and Dudley Phelps, of New York, secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Matthew S. Quay Chairman and J. Sloat Fassett Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Republican national committee held three sessions yesterday at the Fifth Avenue hotel. At the morning session a committee of nine was appointed to form a permanent organization. The afternoon session was devoted to listening to speeches from the Republican league and from Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who proposes the organization of a Woman's Republican league. At the night session the report of the committee on permanent organization was received. The nominations of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, and of Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, as secretary, of both the national committee and of the executive committee, were adopted without much debate. The acceptance of the committee's report on the executive committee led to an extended debate, which continued to a late hour.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, of Maine, a committee of eleven was appointed on permanent organization, consisting of the following:

Chairman, Mr. Haynes; Messrs. New, of Indiana; Clarkson, of Iowa; Fassett, of New York; Fessenden, of Connecticut; DeYoung, of California; Goodloe, of Kentucky; Davis, of Illinois; Hobart, of New Jersey; Conger, of Ohio, and Houck, of Alabama.

The executive committee consists of the following:

Chairman, Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. Sloat Fassett, of New York; John C. New, of Indiana; John S. Clarkson, of Iowa; A. L. Conger, of Ohio; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; Sam. Fessenden, of Connecticut; G. R. Davis, of Illinois; J. M. Haynes, of Maine; Michael H. De Young, of California; W. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky.

Gen. Sheridan's Barber's Story.

BOSTON, July 17.—A New Bedford, Mass., special to The Herald says that John J. Bourchard, a barber doing business in that city, visited the Sheridan cottage at Nonquitt, and shaved Gen. Sheridan. In conversation with The Herald reporter Mr. Bourchard said the general sat up in bed while the operation was going on, and appeared much stronger than when shaved by him last week. The general wears a mustache and imperial. He gave instructions to the attendants around him in a firm voice, leaving but little doubt in the minds of those interested in him that he is in a speedy way for recovery. "Nonquitt air has indeed been beneficial," said Mr. Bourchard, "and Sisters Justian and Urban feel very much encouraged in the invalid's condition since his arrival in this section."

Smallpox Among Buffalo Poles.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Two more cases of smallpox have been discovered in the Polish section at East Buffalo. Fears are entertained of a rapid spread of the disease on account of the circumstances connected with the cases. Vincent Ratka, living at No. 212 Detroit street, was found in advanced stage of the disease. One child was playing around the floor full of the disease and another was in bed. One of the children had been in the Polish school for a week before it closed. Two children of Joseph Kazckamustek, at No. 235 Townsend street, are ill with the disease. Both houses are quarantined, and measures are being taken to vaccinate the entire community.

OH! MY HEAD.

The pain from Neuralgia and its companion disease Rheumatism is excruciating. Thousands who could be quickly cured are needlessly suffering. Ath-lo-pho-ros will do for others what it did for the following parties:

Williamsport, Ind., Oct. 5, 1887.
Having been afflicted with neuralgia for the past four years, and trying almost everything, but in vain, I finally heard of Athlophoros. After taking one bottle I found it to be helping me, and after taking four bottles of Athlophoros and one of Pills, I found that I was entirely well. I think the medicine is positively a sure cure.
CHAUNCEY B. REDDICK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Dec. 24, 1887.
I have used Athlophoros in my family and find it to be the greatest medicine for neuralgia in existence, and having had its fangs fastened upon me for the past 20 years I know whereof I speak. MRS. JULIA CHELTON.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K SOBER,
Sober, Pa.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.
J. H. ODENKIRK.
3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 2¾ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.
June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,
Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.
21jun1m

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST
—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

WALL PAPER:

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Painting and Paper Hanging,
A SPECIALTY AT

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46 High Street,
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We have the Largest Stock of Wall Paper ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices lower than ever before.

BROWN BACKS 7c, WHITE BACKS 12c, PATENT BACKS 10c, WHITE BACKS 12c, SATINS and MICAS 12c, GOLD from 15 to 45c. Embossed Golds and Flocks from 45 cents to $1.75 per piece.

COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents.

GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FURNISHING PAPER ON THE WALL.

We have good Painters and Paper Hangers constantly in our employ. Are prepared to execute work on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Call and examine our stock Telephone Connection.

EXCURSION RATES.

A very complete list of tourist round trip rates and routes to western points for 1888, has just been issued for free distribution by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

FIREWORKS!

Just received at the

—GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS,—

—BELLEFONTE, PA.—

A very large stock of

FIRE CRACKERS,
FANCY FIREWORKS,
TORPEDOES,
LANTERNS,
CA PAIGN TORCHES,

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

THEODORE DESCHNER,
Alleghany St., Bellefonte.

—Ice cream at Murray's every Saturady evening.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 11, 1888; spring term, April 5th, 1888. For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 13, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	2 30	a m
"	"	Montandon	5 26	a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55	a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58	p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	2 30	p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
		(Sunday Train,		
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37	a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34	a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO ACC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m
"	"	Montandon	7 22	p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 08		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 38		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

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A GREAT FRESHET.

THE MONONGAHELA RIVER RISES A FOOT AN HOUR—PEOPLE SEEKING THE HILLS FOR SAFETY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 11.—The freshet in the Monongahela river is almost unprecedented, and great damage has been done to the river craft and property all along the river from the headwaters to this city. The suddenness of the rise took the river men entirely unawares, and they were not prepared when the great volume of water burst upon them. Millions of feet of lumber, scores of coal craft, fences, outhouses and coal tipples have been floating down the swift current for the last 18 hours. The river at this point is still rising, with 21 feet 9 inches on the marks at 9 o'clock, but it is reported as stationary, with 45 feet, at Greensboro, a hundred miles above this city. At every point between Greensboro and Pittsburg the lowlands are under water and the residents have been compelled to live in the upper stories of their houses, and in some cases to seek the hills for safety. Many had not time to remove their goods, as the water rose at the rate of a foot an hour, and at Greensboro' 22 feet of a rise was recorded in less than 24 hours. The damage to property cannot be estimated at present, but it will reach away up into the thousands.

A solitary barge, which broke away yesterday, caused over $5000 damage, and this is but one little item. So far but one life has been reported lost, that of a man named George Getter, who was struck by a parted cable and instantly killed. The scene along the the river front this morning was one of great excitement. The banks were lined with people, watching the debris as it was swept down the swift current. The river and coal men were on the alert, fearing that their craft would be torn from its moorings, and as fast as the cable would snap in twain it would be replaced by another. Occasionally a floating boat, barge or tipple would strike one of the piers of the Smithfield street bridge, and with a loud, grating sound sink from view. Again, the helpless craft would pass the bridges in safety and continue on its journey to Cincinnati. The greatest damage to river craft occurred between 1.30 o'clock this morning and daylight. Shortly before 2 o'clock a large number of barges belonging to Jenkins & Co., came down the river from the second pool and struck the Smithfield street bridge, the barges turning end over end, and breasting the towboat Barnard in against the steamer Jacobs.

Later the steamer George Wood broke her moorings, above the Tenth street bridge, and came drifting down the river, but was finally caught and towed to a safe harbor. The ropes that held the half-sunken Cincinnati wharf boat, which the owners had been struggling for 12 hours to save, parted about this time, and the cumbersome craft was quickly swept away. A few minuter later a lot of O'Neill's barges and 26 pieces, belonging to Joseph Walton & Co., were cut from their moorings and carried down stream.

Williamsburg, Beck's Run, portions of McKeesport, California, Monongahela City, Belle Vernon, Brownsville, Fayette City and other towns along the river are reported partly submerged this morning. The water in some places is above the first floor of the houses, while piles of lumber, timbers and drift in many cases are jammed against the doors and windows. At various points along the lines of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston and Ohio Railroads the tracks are under water, and great difficulty is experinced in running trains.

About 11 o'clock a saw mill, including all machinery, passed down the river, It was swept from Belle Vernon, Pa., 60 miles south of this city, and was owned by Captain Cox, who valued it at $7000. Early this morning a man with a wagon and team of horses attempted to cross the Ohio river, below Saw Mill run, on a flat. When in the middle of the river he lost control of the flat, and it was carried down the stream. It is not known whether the man was rescued or not.

The latest estimates of the damage put the total loss at over a million of dollars.

At McKeesport all the mills are closed, and hundreds are homeless and destitute. The Chartiers natural gas main, crossing the river at that point, was broken during the night, and an immense pressure of gas forced into the air. Mr. Knight, the watchman of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad, crossed the trestle at Saltsburg a short time after and his lantern ignited, the gas causing a tremendous explosion. Knight was fatally burned and the bridge set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before it was destroyed.

A despatch from California says: During the highest point of the flood, the long trestle works of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad spanning Pike Run creek turned over from one end to the other, submerging the Western Union telegraph wires. Mr. Laird, the section boss, was on it at the time, but he escaped without injury.

The county bridge spanning the creek just below the trestle was lifted from its abutments and drifted ashore. An effort will be made to drop it back as the river recedes. The damage to gardens and crops and to property along the river cannot be estimated. Two passenger trains are now blocked at this place. The damage to the railway company and the inconvenience to the business men and traveling public will be great, as it will be at least ten days before the trestle over Pike run can be rebuilt.

Not less than 50 bridges are gone in Marion, Harrison, Taylor, Wetzel, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie, Lewis and adjoining counties, and hundreds of houses have been swept away or are badly damaged. In Taylor county the loss is $250,000, in Harrison as much more, in Wood county, $100,000, and in like proportion all through the flooded districts.

The Damage in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 11.—The rise in the Valley river at Grafton yesterday morning from the rains of the past two days was unprecedented, and the result to the lumber interests of this section is disastrous. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Valley river boom, in which thousands of logs had lodged, gave way, carrying destruction in its path.

The planing mill of Morgan & Magill was swept away, as was the Fetterman bridge about two miles below this town. At 7 o'clock the river had risen fully 20 feet, and was 29 feet in the channel, It was momentarily feared that the railroad bridge at Grafton would be swept away, which would have resulted had the water risen a foot higher. Several buildings including saw mills, etc., were washed down the river and were crushed to atoms when they struck the strong iron railroad bridge here.

A large number of dwelling houses in South Grafton and West Grafton were flooded to a depth of ten or fifteen feet. and the losses are severe, Michael Barrett lost a kiln of brick valued at $2500; G. W. Curtin & Co., lose in logs, etc., about $4000 to $5000; Blatchley & Co., pump factory, about $12,000 to $15,000. The Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad is completely flooded and trains delayed. It is thought their loss will not be heavy.

The flood, so far, is more disastrous to Grafton than the fire of a year ago, and the loss to this town and section will not fall far short of $250,000. The damage at Rowlesburg will reach $125,000. Seventeen houses, one saw mill, one planing mill, one Pullman patent iron railroad bridge are washed away. Five families have lost all that they possessed, while a majority of our people are heavy losers.

In addition to washing away the Little Kanawha bridge at Parkersburg, the flood has done other severe havoc. All the Baltimore and Ohio trains are stopped from the east. Two tunnels between Parkersburg and Grafton are caved in. The new Zanesville and Ohio Rord is reported to be badly damaged. The Ohio River Road was damaged to some extent below Parkersburg. Great losses of ties and timber are reported. The destruction of property all along the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers is greater than in 1884, when the great flood came.

The farms are flooded, and hundreds of acres of growing crops and harvested grain are deluged. Millions of feet of timber are afloat in the swift current going to destruction. The loss in the vicinity will be $15,000, and in this and adjoining counties will be more than $100,000. Every stream is out of its banks. Numbers of families have had to move to higher ground. A family, named White, had retired last night, when the flood reached their home, coming to nearly the top of the bed covering before they got out.

A later despatch from Wheeling says: From reports received from the flooded district of West Virginia, it looks as if the money loss by Monday's rains would reach nearly $2,000,000. At least three lives have been lost. The water is now falling rapidly at all points, and it is becoming possible to get detailed reports from small towns and villages in the mountains.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—By the spreading of rails on a trestle 10 miles west of Cameron, Missouri, on the evening of the 8th, a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific construction train with 17 men on board was precipitated to the ground a distance of 30 feet. Richard Jones and Engineer Wilcox was killed, and Brakeman Cummings fatally injured.

—Heavy rains in Western Pennsylvania, on the 9th, did considerable damage to growing crops. It is thought that at least 25 per cent. of the apples and pears were beaten from the trees. Two children named Morris were drowned in Butler county. A violent storm visited the section between Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Athens, Ohio, on the 7th, and caused a great deal of damage to houses and crops. John Thompson, a farmer, was killed by lightning, and Howard James was drowned while trying to ford a swollen stream. A wind and hail storm, followed by rain, passed near Montpelier, Indiana, on the evening of the 7th The corn crop was badly damaged.

—A battle occurred at Laurel Fork Meeting House, in Whitely county, Tennessee, on the morning of the 8th, between the Rose and Fuston factions. After the shooting had ceased it was found that Ewell Lawson and his son John, aged 13, belonging to the Rose faction, were dead, and that three of the Fuston boys, Tom, John and Enos, and John Porter, belonging to the other side, were badly wounded. A dozen of others, whose names could not be learned, were slightly wounded. On the South Mountain, near Carlisle, Penna., on the morning of the 10th, Isaac Fishel's hogs got into the corn field of a neighbor, named Krysher. Fishel's children went to drive the animals out, when Mrs. Krysher ran after them with a gun and shot one of them dead. Mrs. Fishel going to the rescue of her children, the Kryshers beat her in the head with a hoe, inflicting fatal injuries. The bodies of a man and woman, with their heads crushed in, were found on the morning of the 10th in the river at Louisville, Kentucky. Each had a heavy stone tied to the ankles. Their is no clew to their identity.

—While Frank S. Livermore, his wife and child, of Brattleboro, Vermont, were being taken to South Londerderry Railroad station by his father, Austin Livermore, on the 10th, the horse ran away, and the wagon was overturned, killing the child and probably fatally injuring the senior Livermore. Mrs. Livermore is thought to be injured internally, but may recover. Her husband escaped, but with severe bruises.

—Farmers along the line of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad in Indiana are alarmed over the appearance of Texas fever among the cattle. A carload of Texas cattle passed over the road a few days ago and several of the animals died and were buried in Tipton county. Since then a number of valuable cattle have died in the neighborhood.

—The rains in Central Illinois have caused heavy damages. In Douglass county it is stated that about 20,000 acres of corn are under water, and that the oat crop is so badly damaged that it will scarcely pay to cut. At Decatur, Oakland, Champaign, Monticello, Lewiston, Paxton and Verona wheat and oats were badly damaged. At Tolano nearly a quarter of the town is flooded and a number of the farms in the surrounding country are wholly or partially destroyed.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Frederick Maryland, on the morning of the 10th. Three distinct vibrations, lasting several seconds, were felt, and a low rumbling sound was heard.

—Timothy Sullivan, aged 60 years, and Mrs. Kate Young, aged 45, quarrelled some time ago in New York, and remained enemies. On the afternoon of the 11th, Mrs. Young was about to enter a house while Sullivan was sitting on the stoop. She accused him of obstructing the entrance, and they came to blows. The woman gave Sullivan a push that sent him headlong down the steps into a street, where he fell. A truck was driving by, and the wheels passed over Sullivan's chest, crushing him to death. Mrs. Young was arrested and so was the truck driver. Miss Hattie de Baun, aged 18, was shot and fatally wounded by her aunt, Mrs. Mary Junkins, at Tecumseh, Indiana, on the evening of the 9th. The de Bauns and Junkins have not been on friendly terms for several years. On the evening of the 9th, Miss de Baun went to the Junkins orchard with two other girls to get some apples. Mrs. Junkins ordered them away, and, during a parley of words, Mrs. Junkins's 14-year-old boy ran out with a musket, which Mrs. Junkins took and fired at the girl, inflicting fatal wounds. Mrs. Junkins gave herself up. She is 33 years old. Dennis McCarthy, a variety actor, shot, and it is feared, fatally wounded his wife, at their boarding-house in Buffalo, New York, on the 11th. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the shooting. Joseph H. Chase, colored, convicted of manslaughter in having caused the death of Professor E. A. Paul, of the City High School in Washington, was on the 11th sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and payment of a fine of $200. Professor Paul was riding a bicycle on one side of the street near his own house, when he was run over by Chase, who was riding a spirited horse and leading another. The application for a new trial for Henry Ebert, the wife-murderer, has been denied by Chancellor McGill, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Ebert is to be hanged on the 18th inst.

—Clifford Phinney, a brakeman on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his home in Brooklyn on the evening of the 10th. He said two burglars entered his room, and while he was grapping with one he was shot by the other. The robbers afterwards escaped, and a large amount of Phinney's property is missing. The police have failed to find any evidence of the burglars gainling an entrance to the premises, and are inclined to doubt the truth of Phinney's statement. Detectives are trying to unravel the mystery.

—The fire in Alpena, Michigan, on the evening of the 11th, destroyed over 200 buildings and rendered 1380 persons homeless. The loss will exceed $200,000. Mrs. Ann McLean lost her life and three other women were badly burned.

—Passengers who arrived in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from the West, on the evening of the 12th, report that a cyclone on the 11th, created terrible devastation between Pittsfield and Albany, "sweeping a clean path from the State line to East Chatham, leveling three paper mills and many houses, barns, etc." It is supposed there has been some loss of life, but it is impossible to obtain particulars. A despatch from Monongahela and its tributaries are again falling into their natural channels. From Pittsburg to the mountains of Randolph county, West Virginia, towns have been inundated, boats sunk, crops damaged and families obliged to go to the hills for shelter. The losses are estimated at $3,000,000. A despatch from Oswego, New York, says the wind blew sixty miles an hour on the lake on the evening of the 11th, and sent vessels scudding for shelter in all directions. The rainfall was very heavy. Much anxiety is felt for the steam yacht Mary Stewart, of Rochester, which left for St. Lawrence a few hours before the storm broke. Severe hailstorms swept over the eastern part of Oswego county, doing considerable damage to crops. During a heavy storm at Boston on the evening of the 11th nearly a dozen yachts, large and small, were sunk, and several persons sleeping in them were drowned. Many trees were blown down, obstructing travel. The two-masted schooner Fawn, with coal for Boston, is ashore at Quick's Hole, and full of water. A large number of yachts, fishing boats and other small craft were driven ashore on the Massachusetts coast during the storm on the 12th.

—The smoker, mail, baggage and express cars and two passenger coaches of an express train going south broke through a trestle bridge two miles south of Orange Court House, Virginia, shortly before 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. The engine followed the other cars. Two sleepers remained on the trestle. Two persons were killed and about twenty-five injured, four or five dangerously. The trestle was 48 feet high, and "was known to be weak." The railroad company was having it filled in. At the time of the disaster the train was crossing at a speed of six miles an hour. A later dispatch says that three more dead bodies have been found in the wreck, making the number of killed eight. It is feared that several others were drowned in the swollen creek under the trestle bridge.

—Jacob Levy was hanged in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th, for the murder of his wife, nine years ago. Jealousy was the cause.

—The wife and five-year-old son of William D. Levy were overtaken by a forest fire near Barker's Mills, Michigan, on the 11th, and burned to death.

—Mr. Randall continued to improve during the morning of the 13th, and his physicians and family expected a speedy recovery. The family have received messages of sympathy from all parts of the country, and in such numbers that individual acknowledgment has been impossible. They express through the press "their cordial thanks for the touching evidences they have experienced of the public and private respect felt for the sick man." In the evening Mr. Randall had a relapse, two or three slight hemorrhages occurring and causing some anxiety. A despatch dated 12.30 on the morning of the 14th says Mr. Randall had had four hemorrhages and lost 16 ounces of blood. It was doubted whether he would be able to withstand a recurrence of the attack.

—A. M. Bruce, while traveling to his home at Wirt, Iowa, from Mount Ayr, on the 12th, was attacked by four highwaymen. He was shot in the abdomen and fatally wounded, and then robbed of nearly $2000.

—The post-office at Concord, Massachusetts, was robbed of money and stamps to the amount of $1000 on the evening of the 12th.

—Laflin & Rand's powder factory near Cressona, Penna., blew up on the afternoon of the 13th, killing three men, George Gilman, Charles Reed and Henry Birnich. The shock of the explosion was felt for a distance of ten miles.

—An explosion occurred in the Stirling colliery at Shamokin, Penna., on the morning of the 13th, by which Anthony Rudoski, Joseph Clamac, Joseph Filer and an unknown driver were terribly burned. It is doubtful if the two first named will recover. The mine, which is badly damaged, is owned by the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

—While Mrs. James Crusan and her 9-year-old daughter, Annie, were gathering coal on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, near Latrobe, Pa., on the 13th, they were struck by a train and killed. Mrs. Crusan was the mother of six small children.

—At Red River, Kentucky, on the evening of the 10th, Harvey Pike shot and killed a man named Everhard, a timber buyer from Philadelphia, and Mira Haskins, and then committed suicide. Pike was engaged to be married to Miss Haskins and was jealous of Everhard, who was attentive to the girl. Everhard and Miss Haskins were out walking together when the tragedy occured. Ebenezer Stanyard, who killed his sweet-heart, Alice Hancock, in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1887, was hanged in the penitentiary annex in Columbus at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th.

—A despatch from Wheeling, West Virginia, says the citizens' committee that visited the district devastated by the floods, found 125 families, aggregating over 500 persons, suffering and in need of the necessaries of life. The country through Northern Chateaugay, New York, was visited by a cyclone on the evening of the 11th. Buildings and fences were blown down and trees uprooted. A man and boy were killed at Westville and Archibald McCoy was severely injured at Chateaugay.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 9th, the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce Act was considered and passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 10th, 19 pension bills were reported adversely and indefinitely postponed. About an equal number were reported favorably and placed on the calendar. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into and report such masures as it may deem expedient to control or prohibit trusts. Mr. Vest introduced a bill to amend the act for the punishment of postal crimes. He said the act for the same purpose passed by the Senate last month was intended to prohibit a species of blackmail, collecting agencies using an envelope endorsed "bad debt." The same agencies had since resorted to the use of a transparent envelope showing the enclosure legibly. This bill was intended to stop that evasion of the law. Mr. Hoar then spoke for four hours in opposition to the Fisheries treaty. A conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th, the conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill presented a report. No agreement had been reached on the subsidy clause. After debate it was decided—28 to 16—to insist on the subsidy amendment. The Seacoast Defence bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 12th, a resolution to print extra copies of the report of the Committee on Pensions in the case of seven vetoed pension bills gave rise to a political debate. Finally the matter went over. Mr. George spoke in favor of the ratification of the Fisheries treaty. The Fortification bill was postponed until after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill. Senate bill was passed to give $5000 to Mrs. Sarah L. Larimer for important sarvices rendered to the military authorities in Wyoming in 1864, by giving information of hostile purposes of Sioux Indians. The bill referring to the Court of Claims the claims of Government workmen under the eight-hour law was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th, Mr. George completed his speech, begun on Thursday, in favor of the Fisheries Treaty. Mr. Dolph spoke in opposition to the treaty. Mr. Pugh gave notice that he would speak on the same subject on the 16th. A bill was passed for the appointment of three police matrons by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at a salary of $600 per annum, whose duties shall be to search, examine and care for female prisoners and take charge of lost and abandoned children. House bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Brownsville, Texas, was reported and and placed on the calendar. Adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 9th, Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, directing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate trusts, and make immediate seperate reports, with or without recommendation, of the evidence taken by it in regard to the Sugar and Standard Oil trusts. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the sugar clauses were completed, all the amendments offered by the Republicans being rejected, An amendment offered by Mr. Mills was adopted, making the duty on molasses, testing not above 56 degrees, 2¾ cents per gallon. The tobacco paragraph was left open for future action. Pending a motion to strike out the starch provision the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 10th, the Tariff bill was resumed and the pending amendment, one by Mr. Nutting, of New York, to restore the existing duty on starch, was rejected. The duty on rice flour and rice meal was agreed at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Amendments restoring the existing duties on raisins, cotton fabrics, flax, hemp and jute yarns, etc., were rejected. Mr. Phelps moved to increase from 25 to 40 per cent. ad valorem, the duty on flax and linen thread, twine and pack thread and manufactures of flax, Pending a vote, the committee rose and a recess was taken. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of a bill granting the right of way to railroads through Indian reservations.

In the House on the 11th, a conference was ordered on the Land Forfeiture bill. Mr. Hatch reported disagreement on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, the point of disagreement being the Senate amendment appropriating $100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. Mr. Ryan moved concurrence in the Senate amendment. The motion was agreed to—126 to 96—and the bill was passed. The conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The pending amendment, offered by Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, fixing at 40 per cent. ad valorem the duty on flax or linen thread and all manufactures of flax was rejected. An amendment, offered by Mr. Beckinridge, of Arkansaw, was adopted, changing the rate of duty on bags and bagging from 15 per cent. ad valorem to ½ of a cent per pound. Amendments making the duty on manufactures of hemp or mannilla, not enumerated, 40 per cent., instead of 25 were jected. The section relating to wools and woolen manufactures being reached, it was read entire without objection. Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to the wool sections, substituting the schedule of 1867. The committee rose and a recess was then. The Census bill was considered in the evening session and passed. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Ford, of Michigan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back his resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate alleged evasion of the Contract Labor law, and it was agreed to. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, it being agreed that no vote should be taken on the pending wool question today. After much debate the committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, submitted the conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill. An agreement was reached on all the amendment except that known as the subsidy amendment. The report was agreed to, and then Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to concur in the subsidy amendment, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $800,000 to $450,000, authorizing the Postmaster General to increase the mail facilities between the United states and Central and South America, Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands and Australasia, and providing that American ships carrying the mails shall be allowed four times the rate of compesation they now receive. After a long debate, without action, the House toook a recess. The evening session was for the consideration of private pension bills. Adiourned.

THE WHITE CZAR'S LAND.

An American Traveler's Impressions of Russia.

When, a few weeks ago in New York, I determined to visit Russia, and called upon some acquaintances for information on the subject I was to investigate, I was told that my trip would certainly be one of great pleasure and supreme delight; that the stories concerning the despotism in Russia were false; that I need have no fear of dungeon horrors and Siberia, and that I should proceed with the same deliberation and uninterruption I would travers any other portion of the continent. At London my English friends looked aghast, and declared that I took my life in my hands when I entered Russia, and remonstrated against it. The English know more of the country, the customs and the alleged laws, I find, than the Americans; but being more excitable and prejudiced, they are less likely to do justice to the subject. The English have said and done so much against Russia that, as a general rule, they do not receive the few civilities and privileges granted strangers.

I thought it quite exacting to have my passport vised by the Russian minister at Washington, or the consul at the point where I entered the country, before I could see Russian soil, when a passport, plain and simple, is required in no other country a man visits in all Europe; but when I learned that even the natives of Russia must take out a passport every year and have it regularly vised by the local offices before they are exempt from contempt of the emperor, I concluded that strangers were quite as well favored as the czar's own subjects. The object in requiring natives to have passports is revenue, while aliens are put to this trouble and expense for the purpose of inducing them to stay out of Russia. All Russians must be naturalized if they remain in the country, and their passports, which cost them ten roubles a year (about $4.50,) is evidence of their naturalization.

At the frontier the stranger encounters little in the forms different from other countries. The modes of inspecting baggage and withstanding personal scrutiny do not vary greatly from the usual. But as everything in Russia is distinctly Russian, and therefore exceedingly strange, the most experienced traveller is possessed of a sense of concern, if not fear. The through trains from Vienna, Berlin and other popular points of departure for Russia land one on the frontier at night. The place is small, and the station swarms with Russian officers, big, bruly fellows, with swarthy, unintelligent faces covered with long, flowing beards, and all dressed in the most elaborate uniforms. There is a clanking of swords, a rattle of spurs, a din of voices and a rushing hither and thither that is appalling. Timid women traveling alone have been overcome with fear or lost their heads in this bustle.

The gendarme in charge is the first officer who approaches the incomer. This is the highest ranking military official, and he takes up the passports. He is arrayed like a Napoleon—a broad topped cap of red, white and black; dark green frock coat, trimmed with white and decked with brass epaulets weighing pounds; a huge belt and a sword, which is hung to strike the ground at every step and rattle like musketry; pantaloons with a deep white stripe and tucked in knee top boots; spurs of enormous proportions, and a revolver of sufficient size to gun for buffalo. The passports and gendarme disappear in the direction of the office of the Russian consul, where the documents are examined.

On the heels of this diplomatic officer comes the customs lackeys, who, without ceremony, or invitation, pick up the sachels, bags and bundles, exclaim in Russian, "Custom house!" and put out. The traveler follows. He finds his trunks already on the counters inside the station, and if they are unlocked they are open and the contents are being dumped on the floor. The terror to the Russian government is printed matter. Every newspaper, circular or book found is taken out and sent to the gendarme and the consul. If anything about free government, free schools, or other free institutions, criticism of Russia or her form of government is found it is retained; and should it appear among the possibilities that the bearer has any design upon the Russian way of doing things he or she is detained for examination. It does not appear in history or tradition that persons "detained" have ever proven their missions clear. They simply have been heard of no more.

Trains entering or emerging from Russia do not pretend to respect their time card, for the reason that they are often detained on the fronties. Two hours are always taken, however, being the time required for examining baggage and passports, long or short. On this occasion the train was light and the baggage was soon inspected. But the passengers were not permitted to resume their place in the train. As soon as they escaped the customs officers they were led into the adjoining restaurant, men, women and children, where were all classes of people in every condition. All outer doors were locked, and were guarded by officers. Timid, delicate women hovered in the corners and waited for the end of the two hours, while half intoxicated Russians crowded about, smoking nasty cigars or drinking steaming tea at the tables. In all the multitude of Greeks, Slays, Persians, Swedes, Russians, Germans, not an English voice was heard; and seldom did one see a man who could interpret even a sign. The women were more ready and bright and divined the wishes of travelers more readily.

Finally a Russian rushed like mad from the station and began ringing a bell. There was commotion inside. The bell ringer moved up and down the long platform and made much unnecessary noise. The doors were unlocked and the passengers passed out, an officer being ready to see that each parcel bore the stamp of the custom house. An hour and a half of unnecessary, disagreeable waiting made one appreciate the atmosphere, chilly even in August. Just before the train started a jingle of spurs and sabers was heard and two gendarmes appeared. They entered the carriages and handed out the passengers. Each passport bore a simple and short signature—that of the consul or governor—and the seal of the officer. Two or three passengers did not receive their passports because the documents were not vised and they were obliged to remain and explain. As the train rolled on from the frontier toward Warsaw and St. Petersburg the proverb, "The gates of Russia are wide to those who enter, but narrow to those who go out," lingered in my mind.

A Gentleman's Salutations.

A gentleman walking with a lady in the street raises his hat to those persons whom she salutes in passing, though they may be strangers to him.

When escorting a lady across a drawing room a gentleman bows, but does not speak, to those whom his companion salutes.

A gentleman raises his hat to a lady whom he meets in a hall or corridor, provided it is not a public thoroughfare; but he does so without allowing his gaze to rent upon her.

When driving, a man's hands may be too much occupied to permit of touching the hat; in that case a cordial bow will satisfy the most exacting acquaintance; as the reason is obvious. When in the saddle a gentleman may lift his hat or touch the brim with his whip, as he prefers.

An establishment for testing dynamos and electrical appliances generally has recently been inaugurated at Vienna in connection with the Industrial Museum of that city. A provisional scale of charges has already been published, and in this the fee for a complete test of a dynamo is put down at from £1 10s. to £5, according to the size of the machine, while the rates for photrometric tests of the candle power and efficiency of arc and glow lamps range from £1 to £5.

Sour Grapes.

"The melancholy days" are here—
  I mean, you know, it's May—
When Winter things look mighty queer,
  And furs must pack away;
When every shop has blossomed out
  With all the Spring's new styles,
And hats and gowns begin to sprout
  Along the way for miles.

My last year's wrap is trimmed with lace,
  And jet is now the rage;
My hat's not tall enough for grace,
  My bonnet shows its age;
The very buttons on my suit
  Are out of vogue completely.
The very pattern of my boot
  Escapes the style quite featly.

My parasol, unlike the shad,
  Has bones indeed too few;
Nor is my bang the latest fad
  Since Russia gives the cue.
My tournure is not quite the thing,
  My ulster has no capes—
In fact, the fashions of the Spring
  To me are all sour grapes.

I will not care what's worn to-day,
  The poets of the woods
Are singing such a roundelay,
  But not about dry goods;
The May flowers have not changed their suit
  In color or in sheen,
And every young and tender shoot
  Still wears the same old green.

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

In as nearly his own language as I can remember it, this is the story, and I have no doubt the true story, that Peter Landis, a clerk at the East St. Louis stock yards, told to me.

People who picture a bloodhound as a mastiff magnified about two diameters, tawny colored, with a muzzle like a keg, and paws the size of small hams, have derived their idea from Uncle Tom's Cabin troupes, and know nothing about the real article. Bloodhounds are used in the penal institutions of all the southern states, but nowhere as extensively as in Texas, where the raising of them and their sale to sheriffs and wardens forms quite an industry. I happen to know a good deal about the beasts, although I was never a dog fancier or an officer. The truth is I was a convict.

I look back on it with sorrow, but without shame, for I was convicted of something I do not consider a crime. I had been employed as a cow puncher on a ranch south of Fort Worth, on the Rio Grande, and we were taking a bunch of cattle north to the Panhandle district. At a little town called Hayman Junction a sheriff's posse stopped us took search for some stolen horses, and one of the deputies claimed my pony. I had raised the animal from a colt, but the deputy was obstinate, so we had words, and he finally snatched up a Winchester. I protest I had no wish to hurt the man, but I believed I was in danger, and, to make a long story short, I shot him in the shoulder, was arrested, tried, and, in spite of all my friends could do, sentenced to the Northern penitentiary for two years. The charge was "assault with intent to do great bodily harm," and there was considerable prejudice against cowboys in the place where I was tried.

I had never been a bad young fellow, and this was heartbreaking to me, but I had still my self respect and determined to serve out my sentence patiently. The penitentiary was at Huntsville, 400 miles away by rail, and there were eighteen of us to go. The method used in transporting us is the method still in vogue in Texas, and I challenge penal history, with the exception of that of the galleys of Toulon, to furnish a parallel to it in brutality. Iron collars, weighing at least five pounds, were riveted around our necks, we were stood in double file and then yanked, two and two, to a long chain that ran down the center. Imagine a vertebra with eighteen ribs, and one has a fair idea of the arrangement, but no words can convey the sense of degradation, the brutalizing horror and shame that even the most callous feel upon becoming part of this sad and sinister procession. Handcuffs were snapped on each man and, bending and stumbling under our chains, we were driven through the jeering crowds up to a smoking car side tracked for us, and the journey began.

It was a terrible one. The central chain was long enough to stretch from seat to seat as we sat, two abreast and nine rows deep, but if any man moved his head he would jerk the necks of those before and behind him, and a quiver would passed along the whole line. In fact, the last two men were chained up so short that they could barely sit on the extreme edge of their seat by craning their necks as far front as possible, and in this posture they rode the whole 400 miles. To sleep was out of the question, and when one moved the whole clanking, cursing, miserable mass moved with him. We got some bread and meat once on the trip, which lasted exactly twenty-six hours.

When we finally reached Huntsville, I was trembling like a child, tears of sheer agony were running down my face, and I tried as best I could with my manacled hands to hold the cruel collar away from my neck, which it had chafed raw. The rest of the men were in scarcely better shape, and our joints were so stiff from sitting nearly motionless for a day and a night, that we could with difficulty walk. As we were getting out of the car I stumbled and pulled over another man, half strangling myself at the same time. Instantly the nearest guard rained down a shower of kicks upon me.

"I've noticed you shamming," he shouted. "Wait till we get you in the walls."

"The walls" was the slang name for the prison, and this little episode fixed my status. I was reported as a sly, cunning rascal, fond of subterfuge, and in this light my conduct was viewed, and all my little mistakes and failures were prejudged. It was not long before the constant misery of my life blotted out every sentiment except a dull determination to escape at the first opportunity.

I was put to work for a while in the stove factory at Huntsville, but as the summer opened a gang of us were let out to a contractor to work in a wood camp about fifty miles away.

"Be careful of this man," said one of the deputies, pointing me out to the contractor; "he's a slick conniver and apt to make you trouble."

"I'll bore a hole through him if he does," replied the other.

So with this recommendation I was introduced to the camp. It lay in the midst of a thick belt of woods, and was guarded by a cordon of sentries, exactly as a military post. The men slept in log barracks, and the work consisted altogether of chopping and cording. The tasks were severe, the punishments excessive, and the food and sanitary arrangements of the place abominable. Although chains and shackles were dispensed with, there were no escapes, for not only where the guards instructed to fire unhesitatingly in such a case, but in one corner of the camp was a kennel containing twenty bloodhounds. None of the convicts were allowed to give these dogs food or become familiar with them on pain of a lashing, but I often saw them, and they looked very much like setters, dead liver colored, small in size and sleek of hide, with rather sharp pointed noses. There was nothing at all formidable about their appearance, but dreadful stories were circulated of their ferocity.

Fall was coming on and it was getting cold, when one evening I escaped. It was unexpected. I had gravitated into a water carrier, and had gone, just about dusk, to a spring near the outskirts of the camp. As I neared it the guard at that point passed me and said as he passed me: "Jim, I'm glad you're here. I've been feeling sick." Then it flashed on me that he mistook me in the gloom for the relief guard; it was a chance that might never come again. I dropped by bucket and quickly walked away.

Now, this was my position; I was in a wood in a strange, thinly settled country that I did not know. I had convict's stripes on my back, and not a cent or a weapon in my pocket, and I knew that my absence was sure to be discovered in less than an hour, when the roll would be called. They were long chances, but death, it seemed to me, would be preferable to recapture and punishment. The thing was to put as much space as possible between myself and the camp before the alarm, and I plunged ahead, taking a southeasterly direction from the stars. I chose the thick of the wood rather than the open, for from the time I passed the guard the bloodhounds had never been out of my mind an instant, and I knew that the trees would seriously embarrass the riders who follow the pack. It is generally supposed that bloodhounds track and tree fugitives long before the pursuing party comes up, and in matter of fact, the riders always aim to be right on the flanks of the dogs. There was a good deal of underbrush and it was hard progress, but excitement kept me up, and I never paused until I reached a clearing a good six miles away, where I threw myself down and listened. The wind was still yet, the night was full of the interminable stir of the woods, the flutter of leaves, the snapping of twigs, and the scamper of some belated squirrel, and in every sound I fancied I could hear the faint, far baying of the hounds. Stories I had heard in camp of the savage beasts swarming over poor wretches and tearing them open as they fought, came back to me, and every revolting detail leaped into horrid picturing in my mind until my scalp began to creep and sweat started out all over me like water. It had grown very dark, but I dived into the woods again, thrusting my hands in front of me to keep the branches out of my eyes.

I kept on pretty steadily all night, and when morning dawned it found me on the fringes of the wood belt, with a sparsely grown, undulating country before me. There was a thicket near by; I crept into it and panted there for a while. I was dead tired, and my feet were swollen so that my shoes seemed bursting; but I could not sleep for the haunting thought of those dogs yelping along my trail, and getting nearer and nearer. I made a club from the limb of a tree, and dragged myself on. It would be tedious to rehearse the experiences of that day and the next in detail. I was weakened by punishment and bad food, and fatigue began to tell terribly upon me. I slept in uneasy snatches, waking with a start, and took extraordinary pains to break my trail, swinging from branches of trees and jumping from stumps. My brain was so distraught and preyed upon that often I stopped stock still with the agonizing conviction that the hounds were right behind me, and at times I could make sure I saw them crashing through the underbush. On the second day, when I was half famished, I managed by great good luck to knock over a rabbit, and ate some of it raw, carrying the rest with me. On the third day I had as yet seen no house, but struck into a disused road, which made me hopeful that there were some habitation near. I had determined to throw myself on the mercy of the first man I met.

It must have been about noon, while I was passing through a well wooded strip, that I heard a mournful note that made my hear stand still. It was no hallucination this time, but the unmistakable wail of bloodhounds that I had heard often enough from their kennel in the camp. As I stood there, terror stricken and thrilling, the baying sounded again, now right at hand, and an instant later, three dogs appeared over a little rise and made straight at me. There was no tree near large enough to bear me, so I gripped my bludgeon and prepared to fight. But when the dogs came within a dozen feet they stopped and began to fawn and wag their tails. They were hounds from the camp—they wore the Long Star collar—but it was plain they wanted to be friends even with such a poor wretch as I. Then I noticed that the brutes were starved and trembling and threw them half my rabbit. By the time they devoured it I was patting their heads and they were licking my hands.

My theory was then, and is now, that early in the chase the rest of the hounds took the wrong trail, and these three alone stuck to the right one. Their famished condition lent itself to this conclusion, at any rate. I never saw or heard of the rest of the pack or any of the guards. But I soon found that bloodhounds are not to be despired as travelling companions, for I wandered aimlessly for eight days longer, and had it not been for them, would most certainly have starved. They ran down rabbits for me, and one day, by great chance or dexterity, caught a wild turkey, and thus we managed to keep alive. At night time we all slept in a heap, and the dogs kept me warm. Moreover, I knew that it would be impossible for any one to surprise me before they would give the alarm.

On the eleventh day out I and my three bloodhounds walked into a cow camp, and when the good natured cow punchers heard my story and satisfied themselves that I had been one of them once upon a time, they undertook to spirit me over the state line. I hated to part with the dogs, for we had conceived a great esteem for each other; but the cowboys kept them as loot, and, I afterwards learned, sold one of them for $75 to an English tourist. After a couple of months of vicissitudes I made my way north, and, although the authorities of Texas have assured me that there will be no effort made to prosecute or rearrest me, I have never had any craving to visit the Lone Star state.

A HORSE-THIEF'S TALK.

He Tells Why and How He Got into the Profession.

According to a report from Brooklyn a wild and picturesque horse-thief, who roamed about this and contiguous States with his flowing and capacious garments full of modern agencies of destruction, was arrested three weeks ago by Detectives Anderson and Miller and locked up in Raymond street Jail. He pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions before Judge Moore to the charge of stealing the horse of Miss Bessie Hartshorn, a School Trustee of the village of Locust Grove, near Rahway, N. J., and was remanded to await sentence. His name he gave as Charles Marron, which the local chronicler of his dashing career intimated was fictitious.

In the long list of baneful things that Mr. Marron was accused of having stored away in the labyrinthine folds of his attire were two 44-caliber revolvers, a big bowie-knife, two jimmies, a dark lantern, a mariner's compass and a bottle of chloroform. When all these dangerous instruments had been taken from him the other day, a young man from the Sun bearded him in his cell and was locked up with Mr. Marron for an hour.

Mr. Marron's cell is No. 27, the last one on the second tier. As the door closed with a metallic click the misty silhouette of a man of the medium height arose from the shadowed end of the cell. The man came toward the grated door into the light and showed himself. In a little while the prisoner and his visitor were talking freely, and the talk, of course, was turned to the subject of horse-thieving. While Mr. Marron was talking he nervously worked his hands as if he had hold of a pair of reins and was urging a reluctant horse to "get up." He did this intermittently during the interview. There was nothing about him suggesting Western picturesqueness or wildness except a red flannel shirt. But as he is a blacksmith, this is hardly worth mentioning. He has a rather frank face. The expression of his mouth was hid under a bristly iron-gray mustache. Two big upper front teeth disclose themselves when he smiles, and project beyond the lower lip and give him the aspect of a man whose prehistoric ancestry may have had a strain of squirrel in it. His distinguishing features are his eyes. They are pale gray and rather large. That is the total of their similarity. The right one has a startled look. The lid shows a tendency to quiver and half close itself every now and then. The pupil lurks near the outer corner of the orb, as if it were apprehensive of attack from the rear, and were always ready to look back. The other eye is well-behaved and perfectly respectable. It even has a strong suggestion of frankness. It does its level best to offset the effect of its disreputable neighbor. The reporter requested Mr. Marron at the beginning of the talk to be perfectly frank. Mr. Marron answered that if there was one vice he hated it was lying; the double-barreled epithet of "liar and horse-thief" could not be hurled at him.

"Are you a Western man?" I asked.

The veracious horse-stealer took up his imaginary reins, fingered them a moment, and jogged along thus:

"No, sir; I was borne in Westchester County, near Yonkers, forty-two years ago. I have never been in the West."

"What made you take to horse-stealing?"

"Well, I didn't make enough money in my little shop in Bennett street to support my wife and two children decently, so I thought I'd go into some sort of thieving to help things along. I never thought I had skill enough for a burglar, but I was a pretty good judge of horses, having shod a great many, and so I determined to be a horse-thief. I stole my first horse in the summer of 1887. There was a big demand for horses by the Italians that got their repairing done at my shop. Most of them were junkmen, and not as honest as they might be. They said they could sell all the horses I got for 'em. I don't remember how many I stole, but I guess about fifteen, and as many light wagons and buggies, too."

"How did you feel stealing your first horse?"

"I was very anxious to make a success of it. I must say I was a little nervous add bungled some in getting the horse out of the barn and hitching him up. But after I had stolen two or three I began to feel easy. The thought that I was doing wrong did not worry me any. I don't believe in worrying about any thing. I started from Jersey City by rail and rode to some village within about a hundred miles of Brooklyn. I loafed about the village hotel a little while and found out who had the best horses in the neighborhood. Then I went and took a look at the barn where the horses were, noting by a pocket compass I always carried the direction of the barn from the village. I returned to Brooklyn that night and stayed at my shop and worked all the next day, if I had any work to do. In the afternoon I took a train to the village, and when the village folks were in bed I walked out to the barn I had looked at the day before. I took along a jimmy to pry open doors that were locked, a dark lantern to examine the horses with and a bull-dog revolver."

"Did you ever use the revolver?"

"No, sir; I carried it to frighten off any body who might take it into his head to pursue me."

"Did you ever steal two horses at once?"

"No, sir; I never took more'n one horse from a barn, and if a man had only one horse, I went to some other man who had horses to spare. I was never mean enough to steal a man's last horse. But I always took the youngest and best horse in the barn, because I could get more for him, and because the farmer wouldn't be likely to overtake me if he started out on any of the horses I left behind. I always took a carriage or wagon. After I had got into the barn I would go into the stalls and flash the lantern on the horses to find out what they were worth. I also picked out the best harness and a couple of good blankets. I then hitched the horse to the wagon or buggy and drove off, keeping my eyes peeled and my ears open for pursuers. I never was chased that I know of. I always started for Brooklyn, but sometimes it would take me two days to get here. I got one horse as far down as Fort Washington, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, from a man named J. V. Stout. But I did the most of my work in Orange County, in this State. Once I took something out of my line. It was a dollar alarm clock, and I found it in a school-house in Locust Grove, near Rahway. That was the time I took Miss Hartshorn's horse. The night I went down there to steal the horse was stormy and the roads were bad. So I had to postpone the job until next night. I went to the village school-house, pried open the door and slept there until morning. I noticed the clock on the desk, and I set the alarm so I would be sure to be waked up before the school teacher came. I thought the clock was a handy thing to have and I took it."

"How much did you get for the horses and vehicles?"

"From $40 to $50 for the horses, and from $15 to $35 for the buggies and wagons. The Italians who live in the neighborhood of my shop bought the horses. They sold 'em again for twice as much as they gave me. I sold the wagons at auction. Altogether I made nearly $1,200. I sent all of it but what I needed to live on to my wife and children in Ulster County. They were sick most all the time, and they needed all I could give them. I sent them up there to my mother-in law just after I began thieving, as I didn't want my wife to find out how I was earning a living. Some of the Italians gave me away, or I wouldn't have been arrested. Most of the people from whom I stole the horses got them back. I gave a list of the places where I had been to the detectives, and they found out the names of the owners. Of course I had to give away the Italians that I sold the horses to; but I didn't care about that, as some of them had given me away."

A Great Joke.

"The funniest thing happened last night," said a merry-looking gentleman, as he ran up to Desk Sergeant Hughes at the armory to-day. "It was the greatest joke. Ha! ha!"

"Well, what was it?"

"My name is H. T. Green. I keep a cigar store on South Clark street, Chicago. Ha, ha, ha!"

"What's the matter with you?"

"Burglars broke into my store last night. Ha, ha, ha!" and Mr. Green burst into a spasm of laughter.

"I don't see much to laugh about," said Hughes. "What did they get?"

"Only two boxes of cigars. It was the greatest joke. Ha, ha, ha!"

"Well, that wasn't much; but I don't see the joke."

"Don't you? Well, the cigars were loaded—about two drachms of powder in each. I'd like to see those fellows try to break into some house while they were smoking some of them."

Officer Murphy entered the station at this moment, dragging a dirty-faced urchin by the collar. They boy was kicking and screaming like a trooper.

"Book this bye fer shootin' craps," said Murphy. "It's a purty chase ye gave me, ye omadhaun."

The little gamin made a grimace at Murphy, borrowed a match from a bystander, and drawing a cigar from his pocket began to smoke in placid contentment.

"What's your name?" asked the sergeant.

"Bang!" the cigar burst with a sound like a dynamite bomb. One piece hit Murphy in the eye, and the frightened lad fell to the floor as though he was shot. Mr Green was the only self-possessed person in the room, and he forgot his self possession in a spasm of laughter.

"Better—ha, ha!—book him for—ha, ha!—burglary, too, Mr. Hughes," he gasped, as he rolled in a chair and caught his breath. Desk Sergeant Hughes took the hint and half a dozen loaded cigars were taken from the lad's pocket and filed as evidence against him.

The Gem of the Collection.

I know a small boy of tender years who is going to give himself an awful lot of trouble when he grows up. He has developed a strong taste for mementoes, and he keeps them all carefully. We all keep mementoes when we are young. But this small boy keeps a book in which he records in full detail what those mementoes are, e. g.:

1. "A stone taken from the lot where Mr. June's new house is built."

2. "A piece of red wood picked up in the back yard of Mrs. Fraherty's cottage."

The book is full of this kind of thing. He was showing his treasures to his uncle, and, having explained everything as it came up, he reached a thin strip of redwood.

"What's this?" asked his uncle, handling it very irreverently. The boy seized it.

"That! That is dearer to me than all my life."

"Bless my soul! What is it?"

"That is a piece off a stick with which we killed a coon!"

FASHION NOTES.

—Although most ladies prefer wool dresses for traveling, silk and wool combinations are often used for such toilets this season.

—New black silk jerseys, elaborately braided, fasten with one button, and then round off over a vest of white pilot cloth closed with handsome pearl buttons.

—New combinations of soft, subdued coloring appear in stripes of rosewood and lead color, cream and peach, plum and rose color, pale brickred and oldgold.

—Some round straw hats are covered with point d'esprit lace and trimmed with lilies of the valley, corn flowers, jonquoils or white and blue violets. These are very pretty for young girls.

—Although the turnedup collar has not completely disappeared from our toilets, a great many of the new summer dresses are made not quite so high in the neck, and with a turneddown frilling of plaited tulle or lace.

—Evening dresses of diaphanous materials and light colors, rosecolor and applegreen having a decided preference, while pure white is very much in advance of green, although the latter is probably most becoming to the majority.

—Basques are lavishly trimmed, and are exhibited in countless varieties. Velvet basques to be worn with light skirts have a Pompadour neck filled in with crepe, which also forms the puffed sleeve below the velvet one vandyked at the elbow.

—Bonnets and hats are bewildering in their variety of styles. The capote is much worn. The favorite shape has a low crown, and comes in all kinds of fancy braids, often two or three kinds and colors combined. They are trimmed with exquisitely delicate flowers, with lace and with net and embroidered tulle and gauze.

—The black lace bonnet has still many admirers. It is made with full frills of lace all around, and between the doublerows of lace are dainty little wreaths and clusters of multiflora or banksia roses, or of violets and forget-me-nots, with foliage and grasses.

—Some of the hats have large, square crowns and broad brims twisted and turned up in eccentric and saucy fashion. Flowers in a bright profusion trim one side of such a hat, or long ostrich plumes drooping on the neck. Others with protruding front of golden-brown fancy straw have a tuft of gold-tipped feathers on the top of the crown.

—A new style of very elegant walking costumes are made of light-colored woolen tissues, with designs exactly copied from ancient cashmere shawls, brocaded over the plain ground in soft, subdued shades of coloring. For instance, one of light buff cashmere has the front and one side brocaded with cashmere patterns. The bodice, in the shape of an open jacket, has the back plain and the front brocaded; it opens over a draped plastron of soft pale-blue silk.

—White flowers are in great favor, but as green is the color most specially in vogue this season they are generally chosen of greenish hue—that is, before they are full blown. Especially pretty are clusters of half-opened Guelder roses, green tinted at the top; white rose-buds are also prettily grouped with a few green petals and green leaves. Large broad-brimmed black straw hats are trimmed with clusters of white and greenish flows and loops of faille ribbon to match.

—Many caprices are introduced "just for the summer," which are not likely to be permanently adopted, yet demand the faithful chronicler's attention. Such is the fancy for omitting the high collar of the basque and leaving the neck uncovered to the collar-bone, with a turn-down plaiting of the dress goods to finish the neck of the dress. A fold or ruching of crepe lisse or lace can be worn inside. This is a fashion becoming only to those who have short, fair and smooth necks; all others need a high collarette to fill up the deficiency.

—A pretty summer costume for a girl in her teens is a brown and beige checked fancy woolen material, and plain beige tissue to match. The checked skirt falls in ample folds; the tunic forms a draped tablier and small puff; the bodice is a long-waisted jacket, tightfitting at the back, slanted off at the sides, and remaining entirely open over a full chemisette of embroidered cambric, finished at the top with a narrow band of the checked material; coat sleeves with embroidered cuffs. Tosca hat of buff straw, trimmed with buff ribbon, and a cluster of greenish hopblossoms.

—Beautiful toilets are worn at the matinees and the 6 o'clock teas. The style of these is in many instances that of the Empire. The Josephine gown continues to be in favor for parties and drawing-rooms. In the streets a sash often gives the effect of a shorter waist, and later on the round waist with belt or sash will be much worn. The tournure is fast collapsing. In some costumes there is only the bouffant drapery, held out by steels, which are by no means so wide of curve as formerly. Very tight coatsleeves are no longer worn. Sleeves are often slashed or open part of the way, or worn only to the elbow. There are shoulderpieces often braided or embroidered. With the street costume is worn a lace, silk or jet mantle, small, fitting closely behind, with shoulderpieces and pointed tabs in front. Some of these pretty visites are of lace with open Juive sleeves of silk or velvet, and underneath a puffed sleeve of lace like the long ends in front. Ribbons of moire or picotedged faille trim many of the mantles and also the lace dresses very profusely. The street parasols are still of plain black, red, black and white, or changeable moire silks, with very handsome handles; but the parasols to be carried in carriages are elaborate affairs—airy with Chantilly lace, or else covered with flowers inside and out. Some of them have garlands of small flowers outlining each whalebone rib. Clusters of flowers are seen at the top.

HORSE NOTES.

—Libbie S., 2.19¼, has been fired.

—Montreal is to have a new race course.

—Wash Woodruff has Brandy Boy, record 2.20¼.

—A. J. Cassatt will return to America in August.

—A driving club has been formed at Burlington, N. J.

—Red Light trotted a mile in 2.20¼ at Louisville recently.

—Emperor of Norfolk has won nine races and about $35,000 so far this season.

—It is said that Gossip, Jr., was "played" for a winner at Point Breeze on July 4.

—Johnston and Arrow are barred from the free-for-all pacing race at Island Park.

—Jaubet, a brother to French Park, sold for $1600 after winning a selling race at Chicago.

—The managers of Point Breeze Course should try to get the soil of their track more solid and springy.

—The Chicago Stable lost seventeen races and about $15,000 before winning once at the Chicago meeting.

—Crescendo, by Mambrino Dudley, dropped into the 2.30 list at Boston recently, acquiring a record of 2.28¾.

—The br. s. Cumberland, foaled 1882, by Aberdeen, dam Susetta by Almont, died on June 26 of pneumonia.

—Sally C. won the free-for-all pacing race at Derby the last week in July, defeating Silver Threads and Honesty.

—Blue Wing is now in Louis Martin's stable at Brighton Beach, taking daily sea baths for the benefit of his legs.

—Jay-Eye-See received a bad gash in the muscles of one of his forelegs at Hickory Grove recently. He was playing in his paddock and came in contact with a barb wire fence that incloses his pasture.

—W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., has sold for something over $1000 to Hubinger Brothers, of New Haven, Conn., the bay colt Persimmons, 3 years old, by Simmons, dam Nora B. by Administrator.

—The horse-breeders of Montana want a separate fund for the prosecution of thieves and the stamping out of glanders. The tax they are now required to pay is used largely for the protection of the cattle interest.

—The Ascot grand stand was first opened to the public in 1839, and the funds to erect it were raised by 100 shares of £100 each, of which £5 were to be paid off every year; so that at the end of twenty years the stand was free from debt.

—The Belmont Course will have a great double-team race in the course of a few weeks. Charles Bocklus, James E. Cooper, David Nicholls and the "farmer's" team have already promised to enter, and they are all anxious to have Pinafore and Indian Joe in.

—The Interstate Fair is debating whether to build a mile or a half-mile track on its grounds at Trenton. The Fair will be held on October 2, 3, 4 and 5, and not less than $8000 will be given in purses for the trotters.

—Jerome Whelpley has taken his stable of trotters—which contains Majolica, 2.15; Bertha, by Blue Bull; Red Star, by A. W. Richmond, and three others—from Fleetwood to Parkville, and will work them over the Parkville Farm track.

—A ten-mile trotting race for $200 a side between F. P. Barrows' Jim and Thomas Russell's Hampton was prohibited at Plainville, Conn., by State Agent Thrall lately on the ground that it was too hot, and would be cruelty to the horses.

—A division of E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita stable have arrived at Monmouth Park under the care of Bob Campbell, the trainer. They consist of Estrella, Grisetta, Los Angeles, Lillite, California, and the 2 year olds Alaho, Rosebud and Paolo.

—The famous pacing mare Buffalo Girl, 2.12½, has foaled a bay colt by Jerome Eddy, 2.16½, at the Jewett Farm. W. B. McDonald, who owns the colt, has named him Eddy Mac.

—Only seventeen horses out of the Detroit sixty entered in the three colt stakes, to be trotted for during the fall meeting, failed to make good the second payment; nine in the J. L. Hudson stake for 2-year-olds; five in the Hotel Cadillac stakes for 3-year-olds; three in the B. Stroh Brewing Company stake for 4-year-olds.

—Mr. Alexander has been fortunate with the choice mares which he sent from Woodburn to Palo Alto to be bred to Electioneer. Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., has dropped a bay filly by Electioneer; Bicara, dam of Pancoast, a bay filly by Electioneer; Lady Russell, sister of Maud S., a bay colt by Electioneer, and Nutula, sister of Nutwood, has foaled a bay filly by Electioneer.

—The *Spirit of the Times* this week publishes an excellent sketch of The Bard in action, and, commencing on it, says: "It is common to see pictures of horses in repose, but among critics the horse is more highly appreciated when in action. It may be almost said that every horse has individual peculiarities of action that render him marked. Of no horse is this more true than of The Bard. His action is the perfection of a "mud horse," inasmuch as he is not a great strider, but his stride is so close together that he is almost unbeatable in muddy or slippery going, although on a deep track he has never been at home. Mr. Stull has made a departure in this picture from the accepted ideal which has for years been to draw horses as they appeared to the naked eye, but unfortunately this has been exaggerated, until it has become the custom to draw a horse stretched so wide apart as to become a monstrosity. If horses galloped in the attitude generally depicted they would break their backs. Consequently they are an absurdity. If a horse once got his fore and hind legs so far apart as illustrated in some of the pictures he would never be able to get them back again."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JULY 19, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Get the REPORTER for the campaign; only 20 cents.

——Several wagons withgypsies passed through here on Wednesday.

——A photographer's establishment has been opened at the station this week.

——Miss Mollie Kennelly, of Lewistown, Pa., is visiting relatives in this section.

——Huyett moved his upper sawmill to the Tibbens tract, about four miles below Centre Hall.

— Dr. Jacobs is a bad man to monkey with at present—he has got rheumatism in the neck.

——Letter writers will have to address their missils to "New Bellefonte," as the old town has just about burned out.

——Mrs. John Rishel, has gone to Lancaster to visit her sons who recently took charge of a large hotel in that city.

——At the present rate Bellefonte will soon be an entirely new town. The fire fiend is systematically burning it up by squares.

——Farmers in Union county began to haul in grain last week. Corn and all other crops down there look remarkably fine.

——Will Kurtz and family who spent several weeks visiting among relatives at Ber in, Somerset county, reached home on Tuesday evening.

——Mrs. Jerry Miller, of this place, left on Wednesday morning for Mill Hall, and Emporium, at which places she will visit relatives.

——Mr. Brown, of the Greensvalley lumber firm, will begin operations on the Ripka lumber tract, inGeorgesvalley, in a few days, having moved his family to that point this week.

——Mrs. Reed, *nee* Miss Hillibish, with her aunt Mrs. Brumgard, both of Philadelphia, are visiting at Harry Kreamers, in our town, and also with friends in Rebersburg, their former home.

——Joseph Bitner, of the Loop, whose house and store burned the other night, has about $300 insurance in an outside company, on stock, goods and building and about twenty dollars in the Centre Hall company, on furniture.

——Mr. John Goodhart, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Gregg township, died on the 7. Mr. Goodhart was a man of strict integrity and a devout member of the Presbyterian church. We did not learn his age.

——We h ar that S. W. Smith, now employed in the *Democrat* and *Sentinel*, Lewistown, expects to try farming next year, as journalism does not seem to agree with his health. He will take charge of their farm above town next spring.

——A number of our sports expect to take their guns with them to Sober station on Saturday and try their hand at wing shooting and get a few pointers from the celebrated marksman who has promised to give an exhibition for the benefit of the excursionists.

——Will the Centre Hall boro fathers adopt measures for extinguishing fires, before anything happens? We have the best natural facilities in the world, and a few dollars spent in this direction may save thousands. Fires come unexpected, like a thief in the night.

——The National Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen which takes place at Sunbury, this week, on Wednesday and Thursday will draw an immense crowd, as excursion rates are sold on all roads to that point. A great many from this section will take in the principal races which come off to-day.

——The last contract has been awarded for the contemplated improvement to the State College, to the Cottage planing mill of Huntingdon. The total cost of the improvements now contracted for and under way will foot up some $80,000, and the work will not be completed until sometime next year.

——Last Thursday evening some one broke into Mr. Whiteman's house, at the lower end of town and cleaned up the pantry. It evidently was a hungry fellow, as he scooped up all the bread, pies and cakes, and victuals he could find. The next morning they were quite surprised to find things torn up, all topsyturvey and their grub gone. The only excuse such a thief could offer, would be that of hunger.

——The REPORTER was the first paper to give an early account of last week's fire at Bellefonte,—a few hours after the fire had been arrested. The only item that we possibly omitted was that unbecomingly related about our town, with the usual snicker by the retailer of it, as we are told, as to the manner in which the good lady of one of the burned out families, in the moment of fright, proceeded to dress self and little ones just awakened from a midnight slumber, with flames around them.

What a pity that some are born with mischievous tongue, and wanting in sense to spare friend or foe—given continually to retailing private matters—always having little things to relate about others and dumb to the blotches that they are covered with. Shame!

——"Hoop-e-laa, tra-la le-la," were the words that greeted our ears early one morning last week, and made us believe that another bear show was in progress on the street. Like the rest, our curiosity only was satisfied when we saw two bears chaperoned by four big, greasy, lazy fellows giving an entertainment in the street. One of the party wanted fifty cents to wrestle the large black bear, and soon the necessary amount wa raised and the fellow tackled Mr. Bruin by boxing his ears. Bruin showed up in fine style and after a considerable tussle won the first fall. The second round was more spirited than the first and Bruin was downed, which made him somewhat angry. The third hitch was an exceedingly rough one as the bear hugged and clawed the fellow in the ribs and when down refused to let the fellow up. Mr. Bear was in earnest and wanted to fight to a finish, and only after being roughly handled by the other men, who realized the situation, would he give up. If you think a bear is awkward tackle one.

PICNIC EXCURSION TO SOBER.

DAY OF PLEASURE FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

A basket picnic for members of the Centre Hall Sunday schools, and all others wishing to accompany the excursion, will be held at Sober, next Saturday, 21, going by regular morning train which leaves Centre Hall at 6:40, and return by regular evening train, which leaves Sober at 3:20 p. m. Fare for round trip 36 cents, children under 12 half price, under 6 years free.

The grove is large and deeply shaded and cars stop at the ground. Penns creek, with a beautiful green bank fringes the north sid e of the ground, where all, who desire to fish, can cast a hook and line or if any want to bathe can find plenty of water, only need a bathing suit.

Mr. Sober has kindly offered to have a large kettle with boiling water on the ground, for such as wish to make coffee—only take your ground coffee with your baskets.

Mr. Sober also offers the boys his large shooting lawn for base ball, or other games, just over the creek, and only a few rods from the picnic ground, and as a further treat will give a short exhibition of his wonderful skill as a marksman.

A stream of fresh spring water gurgles close to the ground. Every thing to put in a joyous and happy time, right there.

POLECAT CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Polecat City, four miles. on a bee line, south of the REPORTER office, in Potter township, had an immense conflagration and sensation on last Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, by a blaze that sent up in smoke that ancient city. It consisted of a store and dwelling combined, once occupied by Father Messinger, under whom it was considerable of a business point, and a local loafing place. The building—Polecat City—was one of the oldest in the township, and its present owner was Joseph Bitner, who had a little store in one part. The whole business, building and goods might be valued at $400, still it made light enough to be seen from Centre Hall. A fire, we are told, took place there a week ago, but the insurance agent turned up his nose at it, and left, saying the loss was not worth reporting. The thing is totally gone up now, and is such a loss as will make the impudent insurance company show decent respect at least, even if it does bust the company.

DISSATISFIED BELLEFONTE SUFFERERS BY FIRE WORKING AGAINST THE CO'S.

One of the latest and most novel boycotts yet brought before the public is that now being carried into effect in Bellefonte against fire insurance companies. The sufferers of the fire of June 8, which destroyed Humes' Block, entailing a loss of $100,000, failed to have their insurance settled satisfactorily. The dispute waged hotly for a while, the readjusters of the company denying the extent of the loss and condemning the inefficiency of the fire protection service, and finally all companies interested declared an advance of fifty per cent on all insurance placed in Bellefonte.

This enraged the sufferers interested and they have now enlisted the sympathy of some of the best and most extensive business men in the town and are employing the local and using all the means in their power to boycott and drive out all such companies, which, by the way, are some of the best companies in existence. There promises to be a lively time ere the thing is settled.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAFDTO VISIT WILLIAMS GROVE.

Col. R. H. Thomas. manager of the Williamsgrove picnic, has visited President Cleveland, accompanied by leading grangers, with a view to have him visit the next annual picnic at Williamsgrove. Colonel Thomas, on behalf of the delegation and the grangers of the United States, invited the President and through him, on behalf of the ladies of the grangers, Mrs. Cleveland, to visit the exhibition, on Tuesday, August 27. Col. Thomas was followed by addresses from Col. Maish and the other members of the delegation. The president said that it would afford him great pleasure to comply with the request and then hoped to be able to get there, and if so, Mrs. Cleveland would accompany him. The delegates were delighted with the courteous treatment they received from the president.

CHEAP RATES.

The cheapest freight rates we have heard of for some time was on a car load of cattle shipped from Pittsburg to this place over the Penna. R. R., to D. Brisbin. For some time the Penna. and B. & O. railroads have been cutting rates to such an extent that the regular rate on a car, which is about $28 was reduced to $5, about one fifth of regular rate and shipper is entitled to a free ticket, which would have cost as much as the freight on the car of cattle. A fellow traveling east from Pittsburg might just as well take a car load of cattle along as it costs no more.

FIVE HUNDRED MINERS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BURNED TO DEATH.

London, July 12.—A despatch from Cape Town, Africa, says that Debeer's coal mine, at Kimberly, caught fire yesterday evening. Eight hundred men are entombed. The work of rescue, which began at once, still continues, but it is believed that five hundred persons have perished, including Lindsay, the manager of the company. Many of the victims imprisoned in the mine are white people.

A WHOLE TOWN GOVERNMENT ARRESTED.

Chief Burgess Waltz, the town Council of Sunbury, and a merry-go-round proprietor, have been arrested by Jasper Slaymaker, and notified to appear before the Attorney General at Easton, Pa. Slaymaker claims the Council had no right to rent the river bank opposite his residence to the flying horse man, and that he will fight it to the end. He has retained Wm. A. Sober as counsel.

MERCHANTS COMBINED AGAINST PEDDLERS.

The merchants of Snyder county have formed themselves into an association, and will either compel peddlers to pay the mercantile license or stop selling in the county. For some time past this peddling business has become so great that regular headquarters have been established by the wandering tribes in different sections.

TUSSEYVILLE.

The farmers here are cutting their grain, and find that it is a harvest compared with the couple of last years.

James Wagner is learning to play the bass drum and will be with the band hereafter.

Will Runkle is home on his vacation and is trying his hand at harvesting. Will is a bright young man, and no doubt make his mark in this world some day.

Will J. Wagner is canvassing the Story of the Bible, in Virginia, and if successful will not come home till the November election. Will has chosen a southern field and will no doubt benefit thereby, and his many friends here wish him success.

Henry Stoner, who had something similar to a heat stroke the other Sunday, is again able to be about his work.

Joseph H. Bitner's house was burned to the ground on Monday morning, and everything was destroyed, but a little household furniture. The dwelling and store were in one building. This was the old Mersinger stand in former years, and later the firm of Glassgow & Philips did a big business there, but of late years its custom has been comparatively small when compared with that of former years. Mr. Bitner had an insurance, not enough to cover the loss. He thinks there had been fire in some of the old logs since the fire last week, and it was in that way the fire originated on Monday morning.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The following are the officers of Centre Castle, No. 169, of Spring Mills, for the ensuing six months' term: Past Chief, Dr. G. L. Lee; Noble Chief, J. I. Condo; Vice Chief, J. F. Hagan; High Priest, G. P. Ream; Venerable Hermit, T. B. Jamison; Mas er of Records, John A Grenoble; Clerk of Exchequer, James M. Miller; Keeper of Exchequer, Dr J R G Allison; Sir Herald, N S Weaver; Worthy Bard, C A Krape; Worthy Chamberlain, T Benton Ulrich; Ensign, Philip Frank; Esquire, J L Grenoble; First Guardsman, Thomas Kennelley; Second Guardsman, W P Alexander; Trustees, D H Ruhl; Representative to the Grand Castle, T. B Jamison. The membership is 63. Admissions during the past six months, 4

OBITUARY.

About noon on Saturday, the 7th, the angel reaper visited the home of William Goodhart, and cut down the aged grandfather, John Goodhart, who like a shock of corn fully ripe, was awaiting his conveyance to the heavenly garner. After the tossings of complicating weaknesses during seven weeks' confinement to the house, the most faithful attentions of devoted children were arrested by the approach of death.

He was born in Perry county, March 22, 1809; spent part of his earlier life at Lewistown, Mifflin county. and remained chiefly in this county, fulfilling his mission as tradesman and farmer.

Shortly after the death of his wife, (Martha Gregg McEwen, a beautiful christian mother.) the 21st of June, 1884, he ceased the active duties of life.

More than 42 years he served the master as a member of the Sinking Creek Presb. church, and at his own request his remains were interred by the side of his companion in the cemetry adjoining their sanctuary-home at Centre Hill.

Their children were five, Mary, William, George, James and Samuel, the last of whom died a few months ago.

It is worthy of mention that a parent is rarely honored with the privilege of seeing three sons elected to the office of ruling-elder in their respective churches. The words of the old patriarch, "Behold, I die; but God shall be with you," though prophetic, would seem to be already largely fulfilled. J.H.K.

Eight years ago R. C. Parson quarreled with his relatives in Indiana about property, and went to New Mexico, vowing that he would not return to his old home until he was worth as much money as all his relatives put together. He became a mining prospector with poor success until a year ago, when he discovered and opened a splendid mine near White Oaks. He received an offer of $100,000 for a half interest in the property and refused it. Then $150,000 was offered him for a half interest. This he also refused, saying that he must have $500,000 in order that he might return to Indiana. He couldn't get the $500,000, and so, therefore, killed himself, dying without a cent in his pockets. The mine which will readily sell for $300,000, will go to the Indiana relatives with whom he quarrelled.

NEW RATES ON DRESSED BEEF.

The cutting in freight rates is still being made on the different trunk lines. New rates have gone into effect on the Pennsylvania system between Chicago and New York. The rate on dressed beef is reduced to 20 cents, on cattle to 11 cents, and on provisions to 20 cents.

WILL GO TO ROCHESTER.

Lewisburg, Pa July 9.—President David J. Hill, of Bucknell universaty, will accept the presidency of the university of Rochester, with leave of absence to study philosophy and institutions in Europe for one year, with expenses paid.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at the bridegroom's home, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Mr. B. F. Frankenbarger, of Penn township and Miss Minnie Duck, daughter of H. E. Duck, Esq., of Millheim.

On the 8th. inst., at Tylersville, by Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. Cyrus T. Grenninger and Miss Arabella Womelsdorf, both of Tylersville.

——Paris green, Murray's Drug Store

——London purple will knock bugs—Murray's Drug Store.

——London purple, the new vermin destroyer at Murray's.

——Flynets at Boozer's.

——Rev. C. F. Deininger, of York, Pa., died on Monday. Rev. Deininger was a brother of Jonathan Deininger of this town, and of B. O. Deininger of Millheim. He was pastor of the Evangelical church, at Millheim, some years ago.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J, F, Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——Flynets at D. A. Boozer's harness rooms Centre Hall.

——London purple in large and small quantities at Murray's.

——Miss Laura Foulk, of Houtzdale, is visiting at the home of J. B. Solt. in this place.

——D. A. Boozer has received a stock of light and heavy flynets, which he offers cheap.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Nearly every fellow you meet carries a bandanna. Cleveland and Thurman will get there.

——London purple and Paris green the great potato bug destroyer, for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Our band boys have accepted an invitation to attend the Millheim centennial exercises, next week.

——Watermellons are much higher this year than generally—a boycott should be declared upon the thing.

——Miss Murray, oldest danghter of Hon. A. Murray, of Boalsburg is visiting her cousins and aunts in this place.

——A full assortment of spectacles and glasses can be found at Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall.

——Bellefonte's fire alarm was plainly heard at Centre Hall and vicinity, on last Wednesday night, the time of the fire.

— A party of young folks, of Bellefonte, champeroned by Mrs. Gen. Hastings visited the cave on Tuesday afternoon.

——Dr. Orlady and wife, of Durand, Mis., are visiting in this valley at present. Mrs. Orlady is a sister of Esq. Boal, of this place.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved desigus and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

— Mr. Samuel Sprow and family who spent several weeks among friends at this place returned to Pittsburg, their home, on Monday last.

——Fred Reynolds, of Bellefonte, and brother of Lancaster, passed through town the other day, taking a trip on horse back, from Lancaster to Bellefonte.

——Mr. H. W. Seltzer, of Manhatten, Ill, son of Fred Seltzer, dec,d, of Potter twp., is here on a visit to his old home and friends. Mr. Seltzer left these parts for the west some 20 years ago.

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream(patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——The Evangelical churches of Milton, Lewisburg and Buffalo Valley will hold a campmeeting on the same ground as last year, (Ruhl's Grove) near Buffalo Cross Roads commencing August 1st and continue eight days.

——The Farmers Mills band will hold a festival in Grove's woods, begining on Friday eve, Aug. 3 and continue to Saturday evening 4. Refreshments, music and amusements are the program. Several bands have been invited.

——The Snyder county *Tribune* explains it in this way: A protection man is one who takes his home paper first before sending his orders to distant places. The anti-protection man is he who supports his local paper by borrowing it from his neighbor.

——A visit to Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall, will convince you that they keep as complete a line of goods as can be found in the county. Special attention given to repair work; terms reasonable.

——The best and cheapest line of ladies' and children's shoes in Bellefonte. Also an ellegant stock of men's fine and coarse shoes. We wont be undersold; it will pay you to call and examine our stock. Corner store, Brockerhoff Row.

E. GRAHAM & SON.

—Andrew J. Mattern lives in an elegant mansion on Washington avenue, Tyrone, and on Saturday morning, at three o'clock, Wm. Anderson, a Pittsburgh burglar, tried to get into a bay window. Mattern met him half way and mashed his head with a fire shovel. The burglar was removed to the holidaysburg jail in a dangerous condition.

——The dutchman who writes us occasionally from Bellefonte about McFarlanes hardware store, in his last letter kindly offered to show us through the establishment fearing we might lose ourselves if alone, must think we are green. We went all through the above named store, without any serious misshap, but found that the half had not been told. It is an immense concern, where you can get anything you want in the line of hardware and stoves. We saw the farfamed Apollo Range and cannot find words to describe it, it is "simply grand" in every particular and should be seen to have conveyed to you the least idea of its simplicity and convenience.

——The loss and insurances in last week's Bellefonte fire, are given by the *Watchman* as follows:

D. Garman	$10,000
C. M. Bower	4,000
Dr. Dorworth	6,400
Lutheran Congregation	6,000
A. C. Mingle	1,000
M. Graham	600
D. Mallory	500
On other properties	15,000
	$43,500

The insurances as far as we are able to ascertain are Garman, $4000; Bower, $3000; Dorworth, $3700; Lutheran congregation, $5000; Mallory about $300; Mingle sufficient to cover loss. We have not learned what, if any, was the insurance on the smaller properties. The impression is becoming almost a positive conviction that the fire was of incendiary origin.

——Marthina Hart who has turned up at Wilkesbarre, is put down as the champion bigamist of the United States, having no less than eleven husbands. Well, we are glad there is nothing so bad as that within ten miles of Centre Hall.

After she had found the man of her choice she wanted to know if he meant business, and if he did an early marriage was proposed. If he did not mean business he had to make way for some other visitor who had more push. Directly after marriage Miss Hart would ask her husband for a couple hundred of dollars, saying her mother was sick and needed the money at once. Of course, the newly-made husband could not refuse the request, and the cash was forthcoming every time. This would be the last seen of the cash or the bride.

In this way she deluded and victimized many men.

-+ JULY OFFERING -+

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

0-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-0

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½,					5.00
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for				1.50 and	1.00
Cassimere Pants,	-	were	4.75	now	3.50
" "	-	"	2.75	"	1.75
" "	-	"	3.50	"	2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes,	-	"	90	"	60
" " "	-	"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "	-	"	2.00	"	1.50
Ladies Shoes,	-	"	2.50	"	2.00
" "	-	"	2.00	"	1.50
" "	-	"	1.50	"	1.25
" "	-	"	1.35	"	1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,		"	2.00	"	1.25
" " "		"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "		"	1.00	"	75
Black Silk Mitts,	-	"	50	"	25
Cold Silk Gloves,	-	"	60	"	40
French Satines,	-	"	40	"	35
" "	-	"	35	"	25
" "	-	"	25	"	20
" "	-	"	20	"	15
" "	-	"	15	"	12½
Victoria and India Linen,		"	25	"	20
" " "		"	20	"	15
" " "		"	15	"	10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.